CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,460—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-8 6-8		11-8 6-8
25-0 13-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-0
22-0 13-0		25-0 13-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th June
P. SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	26th "
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
P. ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
P. SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	24th "
P.&O. PESHAWUR	3527	800	W. A. Wheler	31st "
P. ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
P.&O. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
P. SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	21st "
P.&O. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
P.&O. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th June.
P.&O. MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
* S. S. PO	5,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain BOROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,690	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,300	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,300	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 3, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S.S. "LYCIA," sailing about 23rd June, for Plymouth.

THESE STEAMERS carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, have Cabins amidship, and are fitted throughout with the Electric Light. Voyage occupies from 24 to 26 days. Fares moderate. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th June.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., 21st June, after arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 20th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3330	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

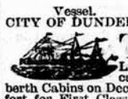
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4000	18th June, 1891.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 22rd of June, 1891. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For Information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12. Credit Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7. Credit Rs. 8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12. Credit Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 9. Credit Rs. 10-8.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHE R & Co. also keep in Stock the following Garden Tools, &c.:—

	Cash.	Credit.
Ladies' Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork	Rs. 3 8 to 5 0	Rs. 4 0 to 5 12
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, and Hoe	„ 5 0 to 6 0	„ 5 12 to 7 0
Shears, various sizes	„ 2 0	„ 2 4
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in.	„ 1 8	„ 1 12
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	„ 3 0 to 5 0	„ 3 8 to 5 12
Vine or Grape Scissors	„ 1 8 to 3 0	„ 1 12 to 3 8
Budding Knives with Ivory Handles	.....	.....
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buckhorn Handles	„ 2 0 to 2 8	„ 2 4 to 3 0
Flower Gatherers (Selby's)	„ 5 0	„ 5 12
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet	„ 6 8	„ 7 8
Siren	„ 5 0	„ 5 12

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRIVE AWAY THE "COLD FIEND" !!!

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is the only reliable, never failing, and sure Remedy that kills and exterminates totally INFLUENZA, MICROBES, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, CHILL, AGUE, MALARIAL and BILIOUS FEVERS of all types and grades; is a sure cure for all Remittent, Intermittent, and Jungle Fevers. Keep a bottle of it by you at home or travelling. A small dose in the morning and evening during the Epidemic of Influenza and Malarious Fevers prevents and wards off attacks. Is a tried Remedy for twenty years. Gives astounding satisfaction wherever employed. Eradicates and neutralises the poison from the system. Tones the Liver and System against its return. Insist upon this Remedy only. 2s. 6d. or Re. 1-8 Fluid or Pills of all Chemists and Druggists. Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market. POPULAR REMEDY MANUFACTURING Co., 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS for Monsoon Wear, Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool, Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool, all thoroughly Shrunk.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

		Rs.	a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy	Each	6	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— White for Tennis	„	7	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours	„	7	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— White or Cream for Tennis	„	8	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft	„	8	8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS— Latest Patterns	„	8	8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS— Cricketing or Tennis	„	8	8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the above	from per suit	10	8

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 3 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very rem arkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

RAIN GAUGES

ARE instruments for estimating the amount of Rainfall, and when the influence of Rain upon the growth and quality of crops, as well as upon the sanitary condition of the people, is considered, it hardly seems possible to over estimate the commercial and social importance of accurate statistics on this interesting branch of weather estimation.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION PATTERN—5 inch receiving surface, accurately graduated glass measure, each	Rs. 10 8
Directions affixed to each Apparatus.	
SPARE GLASS MEASURES, ¼in. graduated into 50 parts (thus showing hundredths of an inch)	„ 2 8
Ditto with directions engraved on same	„ 3 8

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL.

FRUIT SYRUPS
For making Iced Drinks and for Sick Room Use. Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
KEMP & COMPANY LD. BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

FORMS a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TOSHAKANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN JULY NEXT, AT CALCUTTA;
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
JEWELS AND CURIOS,
COMPRISING

NECKLACES, BANGLES, SERPAITCHES, NUTHS, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIS, EARRINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, &c., &c.

PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, CORALS.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CHOGAS, BENARES, KINCOBS, CARVED IVORY TUSHES, AND BURMESE CURIOSITIES.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.

CATALOGUES (IN COURSE OF COMPLETION) SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR ON AN EARLY DATE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR CHEROOTS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	2-8	3-8	4-12	5-8	10
Credit	2-12	4	5	6	11

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large Stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.

Cash Price, Rs. 5-8 each.

Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Travellers' Size—11 by 8½ by 8	Rs. 11-8	Rs. 13
16 by 12 by 11	„ 21	„ 23-8
17 by 14 by 13	„ 24	„ 27
Portable Ice House or Refrigerator with inner Shelves.		
18 by 16 by 25	Rs. 40	Rs. 45
22 by 20 by 28	„ 60	„ 67
27 by 21 by 29	„ 70	„ 79
33 by 22½ by 34	„ 80	„ 90
39 by 24 by 32	„ 100	„ 112
American Box Refrigerators—		
33 by 23 by 31	Rs. 110	Rs. 123
American Cabinet Refrigerators—		
36 by 43 by 25	Rs. 210	Rs. 236
40 by 49 by 28	„ 250	„ 280

TREACHER & Co., Limited.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

PROFESSOR J. POESCHL
AND HIS MOST TALENTED TROUPE
of Musicians (Ladies and Gentlemen)
HAVE JUST ARRIVED IN BOMBAY,
and will give a
SELECTED SERIES OF PERFORMANCES
BOTH VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
EVERY EVENING,
commencing at 7 p.m.,
AT THE GRAND BAR HOTEL,
APOLLO STREET.
ADMISSION FREE.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank WILL BE CLOSED from the 17th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BUCHAN,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June, 1891

THE TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the most favorable Terms.

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Agents,
Triton Insurance Co., Ld.,
41, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of LOUISA HERBERT BECK, widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, claiming against the Estate of LOUISA HERBERT BECK, who died at Edgar House, Combs, near Stow Market, in the County of Suffolk, on the 19th day of June, 1887, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 23rd day of April, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay to ALEXANDER McLAGGAN, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., at Bombay, on or before the 17th day of July, 1891, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of hers in their hands, are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,

(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Clydesdale Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation), will be held at the office of the Liquidators, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 21st July, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving and adopting the Final Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and also to pass an extraordinary resolution directing the disposal of the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators.

JOHN MARSHALL,
J. M. DRENNAN,
N. J. GAMUDIA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 15th June, 1891.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

JUST OPENED OUT.

A small and select parcel of
SPENCER'S "BEACONSFIELDS."
Nos. 1 and 2.
Specially made to my order of thoroughly matured and selected
SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCKS OF TRICHINOPOLY & DINDIGUL CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

1891 CROP.

MANUFACTURED of carefully selected and choicest Tobacco, under skilled European management. The different brands being all specialities of SUPERB FINISH and GUARANTEED QUALITY, Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from Smokers he has always studied to deserve.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MONSOON 1891.

THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER.
FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition is such that men cannot but say,
'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at *all* seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and *must* commend itself to all practised smokers as a *Great Desideratum.*

INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH CONDITIONER.

No. 1.	Large size	Rs. 3 0
„ 2.	Medium „	„ 2 8
„ 3.	Small (for Cigarettes)	„ 2 0

Prepared Calcic Chloride and Asbestos for above.
Re. 1 per 4 oz. tin.

SPECIAL OFFER.

WITH the view of widely introducing these "Conditioners," and to prove their remarkable efficacy in the Monsoon, I am prepared to include one (ready charged for use), free of cost, with each order for 500 Cigars or Cigarettes up to END OF JUNE.

The attention of Mess Presidents and Club Secretaries is invited to this

SPECIAL OFFER.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English make and of late Leading Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.

GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.

LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.

COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.

BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

PILSENER BEER, ELEPHANT BRAND.—A fresh supply of this favourite Beer has just come to hand, to be followed up monthly. Rs. 4-4 per doz. in cases of 4 doz. bottles, Rs. 2-10 per doz. in cases of 6 doz. half bottles. Apply to WILLIAM BELL and Co. 5, Bell Lane.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

WANTED, for the Berars, TWO or THREE SECOND-CLASS ENGINEERS, with experience of the working of Gin Factories. None need apply unless possessing Certificates of having served a regular Apprenticeship in a Work-shop. Apply to "No. 50," care of this Paper.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS with iron axles and brass wheels, with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate; ordinary ones, Rs. 35.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, two very comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOWS, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, from 17th July, and No. 1 Alexandra Road, for immediate occupation. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

GENT'S PUMPS.—Our SEASON'S STOCK has just arrived. Rs. 11 per Pair. Unequalled for Style and Quality.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

WANTED.

WANTED by one of the largest SCOTCH WHISKY HOUSES a firm of undoubted Standing to PUSH the SALE of their "GLENLIVET" WHISKY. To an energetic firm, liberal terms will be given. Apply with references to "WHISKY," care of T. B. BROWNE'S Advertising Offices, 163, Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
TARDEO ROAD.

IN whole lot or in small areas. Very suitable for all classes of house builders. Within stone's throw of the Grant Road Station. Open to the West. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

N. N. WASLEKAR, C.E.,
Office, 11, Tamarind Lane.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 1,150 Tons TEAKWOOD in squared Logs, under four separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m., (Gunfire) Wednesday, the 24th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th June, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 710 OF 1889.

AGA MAHOMED TUCKEE bin HAJEE MAHAMED SALLA KHAN of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing near Baboolla Tank ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

GOVINDRAM GIRDHARIDAS of Bombay Hindoo, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Narron Dhru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before George H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the Seventeenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Aga Mohomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salla Khan and of the abovenamed Defendant Govindram Girdharidas or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate on the Western side of Ali Mahomed Khan Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3450 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—Thatis to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nugmoodin Tyabjee, on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Meason bin Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, and on or towards the West by the Baboolla Tank with an opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboolla Tank, and which said land and ground was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Conroy and Brown, attorneys for the abovenamed Defendant, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 389 OF 1890.

SIR CHARLES STEWART FORBES, of Newe and Edinglassie in the County of Aberdeen, N. B. BARONET, and JAMES THORBURN, both residing in the United Kingdom, and trading together in partnership as Merchants at Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style of "SIR CHARLES FORBES AND COMPANY" by PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE of Bombay, Esquire, their Manager and constituted Attorney, and GEORGE STEWART FORBES and HORACE BRAND TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, both of the City of London and trading there together in Partnership as Merchants under the style of "FORBES, FORBES and Company, by the said Philip Bourchier Savile, their constituted Attorney. Plaintiffs.

vs.

HARIDAS COORJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 2, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the twenty-third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and of the abovenamed Defendant Haridass Coorjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near the Frere Over Bridge, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under No. 355, and now under No. a-1363, and under old Survey No. 108 and new Survey No. 7034, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 4, and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property intended to be hereby sold and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the north by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by a passage, on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Haridass Coorjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of April 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્આદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
24½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 24½, High Holborn, LONDON.

PILSENER BEER.

OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.

THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen Pints.

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS."	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
"IMPERIALS."	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2 0
"MAYOS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
manufactured in three sizes, „ 2—4 „ ... „	2 12
n boxes of 100. „ 3—3½ „ (thin)... „	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1881, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

INSURANCES.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE
LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

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Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
	Old Dry Sherry.
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From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

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From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

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Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

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BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
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PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
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LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
Rs. 25 per dozen, subject to 5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
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SECURITIES received for Custody: NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Bagagge and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	25,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	900
Bank of Upper India	20,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	390
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Chartered Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai					
National Bank of India	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	–
New Oriental Bank	37,200	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
Silver Share	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
	...	...	...	...	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 700	200	200	10 / 150	260 / 182½x
BackBayBaths	2500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros	15,000	100	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	2,500	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,600
Do. New Issue	600	375	625	33¾	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	25½	322
Kurrachee Landing Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	30	30	100
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	5,000	1,000	N div	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	–	48
Soundy & Co	1,200	100	100	9	83-4
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	–	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	250	all	35	380xd
Tracker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour Mills	–	–	–	–	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ah sadabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,000	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian, Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	9,515	100	100	4	89
Bombay United	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	80)
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	900	1,000	1,00	25	725x
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	990
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	700	700	15	625xd
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Cowasjee	2,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	570
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	85
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	–	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2)	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Macknjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	197½
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	990
Madras United	250	1,000	1,00	100	1,900x
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 6)	1,262½
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	115
Morarji Gooldas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4)	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5)	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40)
Shoalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,570
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	560
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,09)
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80)
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	–	506

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,00)
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	320
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	–	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	–	Rs. 20	95)
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
Hengrel Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410x
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	140
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	210	450	450	54	63)
Mercantile	300	500	500	[pr. ct.	5))
Motussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	212½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	665
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	500	40	330
Samachar	300	500	50	20	60
Sassoon	300	500	500		60
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Serah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	24)
Volkart	–	1,000		Rs. 80	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	All	guar. 5 p.c.	2,4)
B. B. & C. I. R. New £ 18 Shares	–	£ 15	–	do.	42)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-13
China Leaf	"	22-10 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	22-2 "
Do. Old	"	22-4 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-12
English Sovereigns	"	14-2
Do. Dragons	"	14-3-6
Bar Silver 17 Bottereons	"	106-11
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	106-13
Spruce Silver	"	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY,

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Whitefield arrived yesterday from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pentakota (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Bombay (s), Hongkong ; Eiffel Tower (s), Dunkirk ; B. T. Robinson (s), Hamburg ; and Michigan (s), Marseilles, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 6 p.m., to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Oriental and Cyril entered, and the s. s. Satara, Michigan, and the bark Sophie Joakim left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 19th inst.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Sittaram Poonun, a Purdasee, living in Carpenter Street, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 54, and Rs. 31 in cash, from a box in his room, on Monday last.—Sittaram Visvanath, living at Vithalvadi, reports to the police the theft of a gold chain, valued at Rs. 94, from a cupboard in his shop.

RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—The annual dinner of the Club, in honor of the Club's anniversary accompanying the Jasan ceremony was held on Saturday last. After the Jasan ceremony was over, about 4-30 p.m., the members and their guests arrived. There were about 50 members. Some of them were Mahomedans of the Khoja and Bora communities of high rank. The dinner commenced at 8 p.m. Mr. E. R. Reporter presided. Several toasts were proposed, which were drunk with enthusiasm. After the dinner was over, the gathering proceeded to the main hall to hear singing. The gathering dispersed at about 11-30 p.m. after spending an enjoyable evening.

TWO YEARS FOR STEALING A GOAT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Adam Sajan, a reputed thief, before Mr. Hamilton, with the theft of a goat, valued at Rs. 10, from the stable of Dhukta Hoosein, at Mazagon. The accused, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, entered the complainant's stable on Sunday last and stole the goat, but as he was walking away with it, he was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion, when he admitted having stolen the goat from the complainant's stable. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A FRIEND'S ABSENCE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Inspector Greyhurst charged Sama Topa, a notorious character, before Mr. Hamilton, with the theft of a waistcoat, containing a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 17-8, the property of Heerjee Valjee, living in Khoja Street. On the night of Sunday last the accused, who was in the habit of visiting the complainant's house, taking advantage of Heerjee's absence from the house, stole the property in question, and decamped. He was afterwards arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion, with the stolen property in his possession. Sama pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

"WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT."—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Rai and another woman with the theft of two hens, valued at Rs. 5. The fowls were claimed by Imambee, a Mahomedan woman, residing in Peeroo Havildar Street, who said she missed her hens on Monday night, and reported her loss to the police. Another witness appeared and testified to the prisoner's quarrelling over the possession of the larger of the two fowls. A previous conviction was proved against Rai who was sent to jail for three months, with hard labour. Her companion received a warning, and was discharged in consideration of that being her first offence.

STEALING A GAME COCK.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindu woman, named Luxmi, *alias* Anki, was charged by Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a game-cock belonging to Bhagu Chankhan. On Saturday, the 13th inst., Luxmi was walking along Chunam Butcher's Street, when observing the cock and thinking no one was near, she lifted it, and made off. She went straight to a Hindu, at Grant Road, and offered the cock to him for sale for one rupee. The price asked by the accused being very much under the actual value of the bird, the Hindu was suspicious and informed the police, who arrested Luxmi, and on inquiry found out the owner of the cock. Luxmi denied the charge, and said that the cock belonged to her. His Worship found Luxmi guilty, and there being one previous conviction against her, sentenced her to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LAUNCH AT SUNDERLAND.—On Saturday, 23rd May, Mr. James Laing, of Deptford Yard, Sunderland, launched a new steel steamer, of about 4,300 tons register, built to the highest class at Lloyd's, for Messrs. Boyts, Craig, and Company of Bombay and London. The dimensions of the vessel are :—Length, 375ft. ; breadth, 46½ft. ; depth, 31ft. ; and her deadweight capacity about 6,000 tons. She has a cellular double bottom for water ballast, two steel deck bridge deck, topgallant forecastle, and large house afts, which is covered by a shade deck, and fitted in good style for captain and 24 passengers. The upper and bridge decks are covered with teak, and the vessel will be fitted throughout in a first-class and complete manner. Her machinery is of about 2,000 indicated horse-power, and is being supplied by Messrs. George, Clark, Limited. On leaving the ways the vessel was gracefully named by Mrs. Craig, wife of one of the owners, the Minna Craig. During the construction of the vessel she has been superintended by Captain Hamlyn, the owner's overlooker, and by Mr. Ashlin, consulting engineer, and his assistants. She has also been surveyed by the Board of Trade for passengers, and is placed on the Admirality list of transports.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions from Broach city and district	115	1	0
Total Rs.	115	1	0
Amount previously acknowledged	75,223	9	6
Grand Total Rs.	75,338	10	6

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (fifty-first list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions from Broach city and district	115	1	0
Total Rs.	115	1	0
Subscriptions already promised	76,123	9	6
Grand Total Rs.	76,238	10	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1891.

DIVINE SERVICES.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer Lincolnshire in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others, are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

THE experience of Dornon, the man who claims to have walked on stilts from the Eiffel Tower at Paris to Moscow, in fifty-eight days, is instructive, writes the Moscow correspondent of the *Daily News*, to all who would exploit Russia without first corrupting the police. He went along the railway line, but whether on stilts all the way or not can only be known to himself, and he lodged at the railway stations. On nearing Moscow he took train and entered for a reconnaissance ; and there he was interviewed by the police, the result being that while the newspapers announced he would enter on stilts at one hour, when crowds went to meet him, he quietly walked in at an earlier hour without attracting any notice. The Exhibition authorities likewise had to boycott him, though he would have proved a much wanted attraction. Finally, a suburban garden proprietor has obtained him to add to the attractions of the musical and variety entertainment he offers the public. And there his stilts have found rest.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. CRICKET PROSPECTS.

REGARDLESS of the heat and in spite of a very treacherous wicket, the Y. M. C. A. commenced their season on Saturday with the usual preliminary home match First Eleven *vs.* the next Twenty-two, and although it is impossible to give a perfectly accurate forecast of the quality of the various Elevens, it is evident from Saturday's play that there is an encouraging amount of talent among the young men that looks well for the future. It will be remembered that last year the Y. M. C. A. were able to bring a fairly strong team into the field, and gave a good account of themselves in the bigger matches in which they took part. Many of the names, which will appear in the list of the First Eleven this year, are well known in the cricketing circle of Bombay, among those who played for the Y. M. C. A. last year and who support them again this season, as bowlers are Messrs. Frank Clark (the captain), James (fast), Hale (slow), Boileau (lobs), and Herbert Clark (medium), all reliable bowlers, while as batsmen there are George, Harrington, and Forde, whose powers are above the average, and who are now pretty well known on the cricket field.

A new-comer, who will probably prove a great acquisition, is Percy Hildreth, whose play is most energetic, both in batting and bowling. He bowls at a great pace and with considerable judgment, while his batting powers prove that with maturer years he will probably become a first-rate bat. His outs in the match on Saturday were hard and clean, while a loose one to leg at any time is sure to go to the boundary.

The great need last year of the Y. M. C. A. team was a good wicket-keeper, and in Mr. W. H. Peyton, who has recently joined, this want has been supplied. Though he had not had the gloves on for some two years, he stood up to the wickets against James' cannon balls, and took ball after ball in grand style. The balls which he did allow to pass him almost invariably went for three, and they were due mainly to the bumpy state of the wicket. With a little more practice the new-comer will, it is expected, become a first-rate man behind the sticks. Segmore Lynn and Allan, are both coming men, both can bowl well, and the latter man's breaks from the off on Saturday were quite remarkable.

For the Second Elven a number of useful cricketers are steadily practising, and with some systematic coaching, which is being arranged for them, they ought to show a good record at the close of the season. The material to form a really good first eleven is there, but there is always difficulty in getting all to practice together, desultory batting at the nets to all sorts of bowling, good, bad, and indifferent is not of much use, and if the members of the First Eleven would but devote one or even two evenings a week to steady practice together, without nets, the Y. M. C. A. ought to take a high place in Bombay cricket this year.

Mr. Herbert Clark, who acted as cricket secretary last year, again holds that responsible post, and will doubtless make all arrangements as thoroughly and as satisfactorily as last year. He has been giving a good deal of attention to the pitch close to the Cooperage, which had been very much cut up by the tents, and it is expected that an excellent wicket will be available for matches during the ensuing season.

The following is a brief account of Saturday's play :—

The Twenty-two winning the toss elected to bat, sending in Messrs. MacCarthy and White to face the bowling of F. J. Clark and P. Hildreth, but both were at once disposed of as well as their successors, and with five wickets down for only six runs it begun to look as if the Eleven were to have an easy time. However, before the next wicket fell the score had been increased to 30. J. Waller, who was the only one of his side to make double figures, batted well, as did Sharpe and Laxton, the former one of last year's First Eleven, and the latter a new comer, who will probably turn out a good cricketer. Of the rest but little can be said, and the whole Twenty-two were disposed of for 69 runs.

As is usual in such matches the bowling analysis of the eleven shows wonderfully good results. James got three wickets for 3 runs, Hildreth three for 5 runs, Bolleau eight for 16, F. Clark four for 15, and H. Clark two for 9 runs. The byes were very numerous, but this is not surprising considering the nature of the ground, and the tremendous pace of James' bowling.

The Eleven started their innings with F. Clark and Ryan, but the latter was soon caught off a bumpy ball, the wicket having by this time been cosiderably cut up (1 for 7). George the next to go in, did not bat so well as usual, owing to want of practice he, however, made one or two very good drives, and with F. Clark brought the score up to 32, when the latter fell to an easy catch after having made a good stand for 22 runs, including as usual one or two big hits. Hildreth, the next to go in, hit about merrily, making some good cuts, one in particular for 4 being truly magnificent. When George left the score stood at 52, and the rest of the Eleven went down very rapidly. James was very well caught and bowled by Allan, and as almost every ball now kicked in a most trying manner, there was but little chance of any one showing good play. The last three wickets fell for no runs and the innings closed for 67 or two runs less than that of the Twenty-two.

Although a few catches were missed the Twenty-two fielded well, and they were stronger in bowling than were expected. Allan, who bowls a good length ball and breaks well from the off, is certainly an acquisition to the club.

The match will be continued next Saturday at 2 p.m. The following are the scores :—

XXII.

Mr J H MacCarthy, c Clark, b Hildreth	0
Mr J E P White, b F J Clark	0
Mr T V Lynn, b F Clark	1
Mr J Allan, b Hildreth	0
Mr A E Pinsent, b F Clark	2
Mr A Tittle, st Peyton, b Hildreth	5
Mr J Waller, b Boileau	10
Mr W Mackeson, c George, b Boileau	4
Mr E Sands, c Peyton, b James	3
Mr E F Dunk, c James, b Boileau	0
Mr G B Geyder, run out	0
Mr R S Shepherd, b Boileau	0
Mr T H Nash, b Boileau	0
Mr J Reed, b Boileau	4
Mr A C Owen, b James	0
Mr T H Sharpe, b Boileau	9
Mr C H Brierly, b Boileau	0
Mr A Cooper, c and b James	0
Mr R Laxton, b F Clark	7
Mr E Simmons, b F Clark	0
Mr H W Nash, b H Clark	0
Mr W R Stevenson, not out	3
Extras	21
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Mr F J Clark	40	15	3	4
Mr P Hildreth	45	5	7	3
Mr E James	35	3	5	3
Mr R W Boileau	40	16	1	8
Mr H J Clark	40	9	4	2

FIRST XI.

Mr F J Clark, c Sands, b Allan	22
Mr W P Ryan, c and b Allan	1
Mr W George, c Stevenson, b Allan	9
Mr P Hildreth, l-b-w Sharpe	17
Mr E James, c and b Allan	3
Mr H J Clark, c Pinsent, b Sharpe	7
Mr R W Bolleau, c Allan, b Sharpe	0
Mr H C Wallick, c Reed, b Sharpe	5
Mr W H Peyton, c MacCarthy, b Allan	1
Mr P Fescher, not out	0
Mr F Waller, c Dunk, b Allan	0
Extras	2
Total	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Mr J Allan	76	18	7	6
Mr T V Lynn	25	20	2	0
Mr W Mackeson	20	12	1	0
Mr A R Sharpe	30	15	1	4

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL *vs.* NAIGAUM C. C.

THIS match was played on Saturday, on Marine Lines ground, and resulted in a drawing in favour of the school :—

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL, 2ND XI C. C.

T Devine, c Katruck N, b B Katruck	16
B Conway, b B Katruck	22
B Cooper, b A Kapadia	26
G Dunn, b B Katruck	5
F Brewin, c and b M Mehta	4
A Paterson, b B Katruck	8
T Hardie, b B Katruck	15
R McIntosh, not out	15
B Blunt, c Sethna, b Katruck B.	2
R Herbert, c and b B Katruck	8
H Brewin, run out	3
Extras	12
Total	136

NAIGAUM C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
N Katruck, b Cooper	5	not out	9
P Kapadia, c F Brewin, b Conway.	4	run out	12
M F Mehta, b Cooper	6	not out	20
B Katruck, b Conway	1	did not bat.	
R Kapadia, b Conway	21		
R Kapadia, b Cooper	3		
B Dosabhai, b Cooper	0		
B Sethna, run out	7		
J Kolak, b Conway	0		
S Bottlewala, b Conway	0		
W Jones, not out	4		
Extras	4	Extras	2
Total	55	Total	43

ON the question whether influenza is infectious, some light may be thrown by the story of the epidemic which lately raged amongst her Majesty's ships at Bermuda. A Swedish corvette arrived with seventy cases of influenza on board. A week later the first case appeared on the British flagship, and speedily the epidemic spread to all the other ships in the harbour. At one time not fewer than 332 men were down with it. It was fortunately kept on board, the garrison of the island and the inhabitants escaping.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

HIS LORDSHIP, having disposed of chambers work, sat in Court soon after 12 o'clock.

JOHN HENRY TOD AND ANOTHER *vs.* LUKHMIDAS PURSHOTUM.

Mr. Kirk patrick, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, for the defendant, asked that the case be transferred to the long causes list. The plaintiffs sought to recover over Rs. 2,000 as assignees of contracts, which, by their plaint, they described as wagering contracts. One Sewjee Pragjee assigned the contracts to the plaintiffs, who now sued for the difference in price. The defendant had put in a written statement, and had ten witnesses to call to show that the contracts were wagering contracts ; and the learned counsel submitted that the case must go into the long causes list.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, for the plaintiffs, opposed the application. The contracts which were transferred to the plaintiffs were a common form of contracts in Bombay ; and the defence was one which did not necessitate a transfer to the long causes list. It was one of those cases in which, if his lordship refused the application, there would be no evidence forthcoming. The contracts were all admitted.

His lordship said it was a contested case, and to hear it as a short cause would not be doing justice to other litigants. It was ordered to be transferred to the long causes list. Costs to be costs in the cause.

SIR, ALBERT DAVID SASSOON AND OTHERS. *vs.* ABDOOL AZIZ BIN MAZI.

Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, for the plaintiffs, asked for a postponement, as the defendant had paid monies on account of the debt. The defendant did not appear ; and the case was postponed till the 14th July next. Costs to be costs in the cause.

POONUMCHUND ROOPAJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* LIEUT. S. M. TIGHE.

Mr. Soonawalla, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, for the plaintiffs, asked for a postponement. A summons had been sent to Rangoon for service on the defendant who was not found there, and it was necessary to make further enquiries as to his whereabouts. The case was postponed until the 18th August next.

GOSAWI JAGDEVGHIR SHRIGHUR *vs.* HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE MAHOMED.

Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvee, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement on the ground that negotiations for a settlement were going on.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, for the defendant, opposed the application, remarking that the plaintiff had done nothing whatever since he filed the suit in May, 1890. Even the summons had not been served on the defendant yet. Postponements had been obtained from time to time by precipe ; and the last postponement was for three months. There were no negotiations whatever for a settlement ; and Mr. Jardine asked the Court not to allow the matter to hang over the defendant, but to dismiss the suit.

Mr. Dhairyavan said his learned friend had no *locus standi*. The delay was owing to the conduct of the defendant who had been sending persons for a settlement. His learned friend could not appear as no summons had been served, and no warrant to defend had been filed.

Mr. Jardine said the warrant, he believed, would be found among the papers.

Mr. Dhairyavan said even if it was, his learned friend could not appear.

The Judge : Why should he not appear ? The case is in the list, and he can appear.

Mr. Dhairyavan said it was all owing to the defendant's conduct that the suit had not proceeded. He asked for time to file affidavits to prove the negotiations for a settlement.

After some further discussion, the case was postponed for a fortnight. Costs to be costs in the cause.

THE BOMBAY FREIGHTERS' ASSOCIATION *vs.* RATTANCHAND VANMALEE.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ardasir, appeared for the plaintiff's company, which was wound up voluntarily on the 16th July last. The voluntary liquidator had brought the suit to recover Rs. 2,408-12-0 for calls due from the defendant.

The defendant said there was an agreement between him and the company, under which he claimed to set off monies due to him for brokerage against the calls.

Mr. Vicajee contended that such an agreement could not stand after the company went into liquidation. The agreement in question was made before the company went into liquidation and the plaintiff was appointed the voluntary liquidator. The defendant must first pay the call ; and then bring a suit for any claim he might have against the company. Such an agreement could not bind the company after the resolution for a voluntary winding-up was passed, and the cases were clear on the point, some of which the learned counsel cited. He further argued that, even, if a debt was admitted to be due to a shareholder by a special agreement to set off a claim against a call, even then, if the set-off had not been made before the resolution to wind-up, the shareholder must pay the call. In winding-up a company, no debts whatever could be set off against a call made by the liquidator.

The Judge said the point here was, if there was a special agreement for a set-off, it was equivalent to a payment ; and if so, there was no liability.

The defendant said about Rs. 8,000 were due to him by the company, but no account had yet been made up.

The Judge : You must prove your case.

After some further discussion, the defendant was allowed a week's adjournment to prove his case. Costs to be costs in the cause.

CHUTTOORBHOOJ MORARJEE *vs.* GORDHUNDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, asked for a fortnight's adjournment. Mr. Setna consented as the man had paid some money on account ; and the case was accordingly adjourned. Costs to be costs in the cause.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s B T Robinson, 1,198 tons, Captain R H Tindale, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general car go.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain J K Gaven, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Eiffel Tower, 2,062 tons, Captain W M Dodd, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and Mr W Tapli n, as cabin passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s. s. Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain John Carson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general car go and two deck passengers.

THE British s s Michigan, 1,938 tons, Captain M Denning, sailed yesterday for Jeddah and Marseilles, with a general cargo and 700 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE British s. s. Whitefield, 1,560 tons, Captain P Dalziel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ersthausen and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, with a general c argo, Mr Smith as cabin and 45 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s. s. Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain S Bason, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Whitefield (s)	Dalziel	Aden, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Pentakota (s)	Gaven	Calcutta, &c.
	Bombay (s)	Bason	Hongkong.
	Eiffel Tower (s)	Dodd	Dunkirk.
	B. T. Robinson (s)	Tindale	Hamburg.
	Michigan (s)	Denning	Marseilles, &c.

The steamer Nawab, Captain Carson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Thames, for London, &c.
" Kaiser-i-Hind, for China, &c.
" Muriel, for Dunkirk.
" Whitefield, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
11 Virawa s ..... Houstoun ..... Bombay, May 20.
Shahzada s ..... Mattherson .. Rangoon, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.—Steamers Nadir, Bancoora, Pallas, Banda and Patna, and ships Walden Abbey and County of Kin Ross.

DAILY

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBHARWADA NEAR DOORGADEVIE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Ayeshabai, widow of the late Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Mahomed and Ahmed Hajee Joosub, the mortgagors, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Coombharwada, near Doorgadevie, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2725, new No. 9737, old Survey No. 171, and new Survey No. 2-3631, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 290, and Ward No. 7039, admeasuring 163 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Coombharwada Street, near Doorgadevie, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the passage and the house of Sonar Narayen Chintobs, and on the south by the house of Bhandari Pandoo Luximon, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ayeshabai, widow, and Ahmed Hajee Joosub, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, the Solicitors for the mortgage, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF SCRAP IRON, TIMBERWOOD, TOOLS, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m. a large quantity of scrap iron, timber, fire-wood, and tools of various descriptions, in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR.

Under instructions of the mortgagee Dr. Chunilall Gordhundass and on account of Damchitbai, widow of Moroba, Trimbuckjee, Hurrichund Moroba, and Pudman Moroba, and Pandurang Hurrichund, and Manick Hurrichund, minors, by their guardian, the said Hurrichund Moroba, and Sudanand Pudman, and Gujanand Pudman, by their guardian, the said Pudman Moroba, the undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, at 4 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1891, on the premises. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, the mortgagee's Attorneys, or to the undersigned.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,631 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Pension and Tax No. 8-73, New Collector's No. 3149, old Survey No. 235, and New Survey No. 1-1 472, with the messuage, tenement or tenantary house, standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under No. 411, situate at Dadur, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by Public Road, on or towards the west by the part of Mr. Oliveira, on or towards the south by the part of Mukund Agree, and on or towards the north by the part of Nathoo Vania, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1891, the undermentioned property, by order of the legal representatives of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, dated this 12th day of June, 1891.

All that the undivided moiety or half a part or share of them the said mortgagors into and upon all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Fopal Wady Lane, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred thirty-six and two-third square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 536, new No. 2606, old Survey No. 60 and new Survey No. 533, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5270-72, and street No. (3) (i) 2, and bounded as follows :—On the west by the property of Bhawoo Muddonjee, on the south partly by the property of Chaganlal Morlidhar and others, and partly by the property of Dulabh Jugdish, on the east partly by the Fopal Wadi and partly by the property of Dadoba and Bhaoo Runsode, and on the north partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadavjee and partly by the property of Raghunath Tarachand.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. Chalk. Walker, and Smetham, the Solicitors of the mortgagees, and from the undersigned Auctioneers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 234 OF 1890.

EWART LATHAM and Co. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHEWSHANKER GOPALJEE.....Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December 1890 and on the 12th day of February 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs above named sell by Public Auction on the premises on a date to be hereafter fixed if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate and being in D ward at Chekulwadi on the south side of the Foras road otherwise called the Grant Road and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 435, new number 13946, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1-7041 and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter on the south by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the south by the land of Mucoond Gujar Set and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 17, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 bales grey dhooties.
5 „ grey shirtings.
4 „ grey T cloth.
4 „ colored lady's cloth.

On account of the concerned to close a consignment—
3 cases white shirtings.
9 „ „ jaconets.
3 „ „ mulls.
2 „ „ dhooties.
4 „ Indigo prints.
75 casks each 8 doz. pints porter.
20 Hogsheads Alloo Brewery Stout.

On account of whom it may concern—
1 English cow.
1 cow and calf.
1 bullock.

On account of Marwaree Toolsiram Musoodilal and by order of Mooljee Damodur—
1 case 200 pieces red stripe Doria 49+12.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOW CASES.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Tract and Book Society's Depot, Dhobie Talao, opposite the Money School—
One large and three small show cases.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 17, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

Under instructions from Bai Peerozbai, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Bomanji Peerozshaw, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th June inst., at 4 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagor, Joosub Esmail, under power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th May 1889, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 235 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by land and premises in the occupation of Nowroji Nusserwanjee Kakana, on the south by land and premises in the occupation of Hubib Ahmed, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the Eastern Boulevard south, bearing Collector's No. 8480, and situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14·2½, very fast and quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 pony-cart with a grey pony.

AUCTION SALE OF RED LEAD.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the indentor Esmailjee Alibhoy—
250 kegs red lead per s.s. Adowa.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 17, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES BY J. K. STARLEY AND CO., LD. OF COVENTRY.

WE are now selling the ROVER with ordinary RED RUBBER TYRES; 1 inch BLACK RUBBER TYRES; and CUSHION TYRES.

All at greatly reduced prices. For Strength, Elegance, and Speed they stand unrivalled. Ball Bearings throughout. Price Lists to intending Buyers only, on application to the Sole Agents :—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

MADRAS RACES, 1891-92.
Under W. I. T. C. Rules.
DECEMBER 26TH, 29TH, 31ST, 1891, AND 2ND JANUARY, 1892.
FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE ON 1ST JULY.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.
Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S
SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

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Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

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AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

ABOUT £450,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday; but the price of Consols was unaltered at 95⅛; and the market rates of discount were as quoted at the close of last week. Indian Sterling Loan also was unchanged at 105½. An advance of 1-16d. per oz. took place in the value of Bar Silver, at 44 9-16d. and Rupee Securities were ¼ per Cent. higher in Fours, and 9-16 in 4½ per Cents, at £75⅞ and £77⅛, respectively. In New York, on the other hand, Silver was ½ per cent lower at 98 cents; but with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 329,000 ounces of the metal at 98·10 cents to 98·30 cents. The English Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4⅝d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95¾; Exchange on London was 4½ centimes lower, at fcs. 25·29½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening generally and for Surats, and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4⅝d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower for June to July-August deliveries, and 7-64d. down in all more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-32d. for June, and 4 41-64d. for October-November deliveries. In Surats, Oomras of all grades were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Import were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

A further decline of 1-16 took place in ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday, making the price 8½ cents; and September Futures were 9 points lower, at 8·36 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were again 3,000 bales, and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the preceding two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889
Monday's Receipts	3,000	700	300
Two days' do.	6,000	900	1,000
Since 1st Sept. '90,	6,787,000	5,732,900	5,477,800

Business in our local Cotton Market has been again on a small scale to-day, with a quiet feeling prevailing, and prices unchanged. Nothing whatever has been done for account of the Mills; but exporters have taken 1,250 bales, consisting of 250 bales of Bhownugger, at Rs. 163; 200 bales each, of Indore, at Rs. 147-67; Julgaum, at Rs. 152; and Pachora, at Rs. 148; and 100 bales each of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 153; Akote, at Rs. 157; Nugger, at Rs. 145; and Dhulia, at Rs. 130½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A moderate business has been done in both markets, the tone of the former having been steady, and that of the latter firm; but quotations are quite unaltered, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,234 bales.
Wheat	239,870 cwt.
Linseed	38,179 „
Rapeseed	4,259 „
Gingelly	1,730 „
Poppyseed	7,404 „
Groundnuts	2,911 „
Castorseed	1,615 „

FREIGHTS are weak; and only a small business has transpired to-day at yesterday's rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 4⅞d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and though business has been extremely quiet a decided firmness in rates has continued, Banks having been willing sellers of Telegraphic at 1s. 4 13-16d; while 1s. 5⅛d. became the best rate for ready Merchants' Bills. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....1s. 4 ⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 5⅛d.	„
Francs do.	...1·80¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and advancing, some purchases for Money and Account having been made for Bank account. On the opening of the market something was booked for the coming Settlement at 106½; but this was not repeated, and closing rates were 107⅜ for money; 107 3-16d. for the 30th instant; and 107 1-16d. for the end of July; with 4¼ per Cents. still nominally quoted at 107⅞d.

SHARES are comparatively neglected, and our list this evening presents few alterations on any line.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here this evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Malda left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅛d
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	95⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. „	77⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	44 9-16

The sum of about £450,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacna, and Antofa Gusta at same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caldra and Copiapo in Chili can be accepted at sender's risk.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muskat, close at Karachi at 6 p.m., to-day.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	16	1	40 p.m.	..	43
Suez	16	2	50 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 16th June, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	..	4
„ Kurrachee	..	16	..	1
„ Madras	..	23	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Pressure has decreased, except at a few places along the foot of the Eastern Himalayas; the fall being brisk in the western desert of the Carnatic and Burma; but moderate or slight elsewhere. Depressions are probably forming over South Punjab and South Carnatic; otherwise the distribution is little changed Winds are westerly and north-westerly in the Peninsula; and in the central parts of the country it is south-westerly; and southerly in the Bay; the force being from fresh to strong. The temperature has generally fallen, except in Burma and parts of the Peninsula; the mean being below the normal average in Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana; and above in other provinces. The highest maximum is 110 degrees at Jacobabad and Masulipatam, where rain is reported. Scattered rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, and south-west of the Peninsula.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACRAE—June 10, at Calicut, the wife of Alexander Wil, liam Macrae, of twins (daughters).

WEATHERLY—June 11, at Hillside, Kurseong, the wife of Arthur Weatherly, Civil Medical Officer, Kurseong, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COLE—June 13, at Madras, Pennell Ashmead Cole, Deputy Collector of Cuddalore.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1891.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution was issued yesterday reviewing the administration reports of the Mofussil Municipalities in 1889-90. The Resolution deals in an appropriately dispassionate way with the merits and the demerits of the various municipal boards, but abstains from general conclusions upon their work as a whole. The area of municipal government has increased in two Divisions. In the Northern Division eight new municipalities were established, and seven others were in process of establishment; in the Central Division the organization of twelve was notified. Some of these, we suppose, must be included in the ninety or more municipalities which were added to the list on the initiative of Lord Reay's administration. In many cases, it was understood at the time they were notified, there was a strong disposition on the part of the inhabitants—notably in Khandeish—to undervalue the privilege of municipal government. The Resolution is silent upon this feature of the development of local self-government in the Presidency; next year, possibly, we may learn something about it. Regularity of attendance at the meetings is only one of many of the ingredients of healthy municipal life, but most of the municipalities are well reported on in this respect. It is somewhat surprising to hear that at Karachi the attendance was irregular, and not less surprising to have the same report from Rutnagiri, where people are not overbusy, and where more money, it was lately reported, had been expended by the District Board upon education than in any district in the Division. The Resolution deals in a tone of discriminating candour with the fiscal work of the various municipalities. Octroi, the *bete noire* of all provincial Governments when dealing with municipal finance, once more looms largely in the survey, and once more municipalities are censured for having levied too freely in that form. There is, as is well known, a conventional standard of consumption of dutiable articles, calculated in some cases upon local prices, in others upon the purchasing power of the population. Any collection of octroi substantially in excess of this standard is held to point to the conclusion that duty has been levied upon goods which have not been consumed within municipal limits, and the inference is that the excess represents a transit duty, as it must have been levied upon goods that have passed through to districts beyond. This is the theory of the question, and in the light of this theory there is much in the record which supports the conclusion that the long-standing orders of Government, which are aimed at preventing octroi being perverted into a transit duty on trade, are being disregarded as much as ever. The standard consumption is in many municipalities largely exceeded, the chief offenders being in the Deccan. The safeguard which a system of refunds affords against a perversion of octroi from its legitimate use, has proved once more very ineffective. In many of the municipalities no refunds were given at all. The explanation that is given in some cases is that traders do not ask for them. In Sind the traders do largely avail themselves of refunds, but on the whole Government believe that the refund rules do not effect the purpose for which they were designed—a conclusion which would be equally sound, we should say, whether the fault lay with the municipalities in being slow in giving refunds, or with the traders in being slow in asking for them. The whole question of octroi, we are told, is being considered by Government once more—which seems very much like saying that another attempt is to be made to spin Penelope's web. Government have lately announced their intention to deal this season with the question of the delegation of executive powers by Mofussil Municipalities, and for that reason, we suppose, they have little to say upon the symptoms of executive weakness which are shown in the seriously large outstanding balances which are reported from all the Divisions, the Central Division being the chief offender in this respect, as it contributes a lakh and a quarter to a total balance of Rs. 2,35,013. Government attribute this to the want of energy of executive officers of Municipalities; and they remind the Municipalities that the supervision of executive arrangements is an important part of the duties of Presidents. How far unofficial Presidents, with their own affairs to attend to, can supervise the executive operations of Municipal government in large towns is a question upon which light will no doubt be thrown by the Poona Committee. Municipal finance, however, is an executive matter which a President might find it easier to directly supervise than sanitary and engineering work, road-making, and the general operations of Municipal government out of doors. However, this is a subject upon which all due light will be thrown shortly, and there is no need to anticipate the conclusions that may be come to upon it. One Municipal function which Government urge the Municipalities to apply themselves to more seriously—the registration of vital statistics—is inefficiently performed in well nigh every town in the Presidency. When Thana returns a death-rate of six and a half per thousand per annum, and a death-rate of sixteen and a quarter, it is evident that a mere caricature of registration exists there. The Municipalities of the Presidency—outside the City of Bombay—spent last year a little under forty lakhs, of which, roughly speaking, fifteen lakhs were expended upon public health, five and a quarter lakhs upon education, and seven lakhs and three-quarters upon public convenience. Upon debt they expended four and half lakhs, an item of outlay for which, as Lord Harris reminded the people at Ahmedabad on Thursday, there is usually a more than equivalent return. The Governor on that occasion testified to the increasing readiness which the Municipalities in various parts of the Presidency are showing to provide themselves with water-works, and this will lead no doubt to an increase in the expenditure on interest on Municipal loans. Ahmedabad has no reason to complain of the bargain that was made for it by the Bombay Government in getting a loan for it at four and a half per cent., and if other Municipalities can be as fortunate Lord Harris should have many water-works to inaugurate during his term of office. The Governor did good service to the cause of sanitation when he pointed out—as has lately been pointed out in connection with the indebtedness of the English Municipalities—that apart from sanitary considerations there is a valuable asset, capable in certain circumstances, of being turned into money, to show for the outlay. This is true in a remarkable degree of the debt of India, and it is certainly true of that part of a municipal debt which is represented by water-works—property which in many English towns is held by companies, and is amongst the safest and most profitable forms of investment. Government may well comment with satisfaction, therefore, upon the satisfactory increase in the amounts spent on water-works in all the Divisions of the Presidency.

WHILE reading of the collision which the hot-headedness of local officials has produced between the troops of the Portuguese and the British South African Company, it is satisfactory to find that British protection is preferred by the natives. Two envoys from Gunganhana, the King of Gazaland, at the time the mail left were in London for the purpose of begging "the Great White Queen's" protection. A dispute as to the protectorate over this Chief's country, it will be remembered, led to all the recent trouble in Manica. Sixty years ago two Chiefs fled from Zululand to escape the tyranny of the Chaka, and established themselves on the plateau near the coast, the whole country from the Lower Limpopo to the Lower Zambesi being brought into subjection. Various efforts had been made by the Portuguese to induce the Chiefs to acknowledge their supremacy. This appeared to have been repeatedly refused, and Gunganhana's predecessors persistently refused to receive Portuguese officials, who endeavoured to enter the country as bearers of presents. Gunganhana, however, is described as having been more complacent and having allowed the Portuguese "to fly a flag, a tiny one, over his kraal." Mr. Doyle, a native of the Cape, who accompanies the envoys as interpreter, declares he has heard the King threaten to trample the flag under foot while, the envoys insist that the so-called treaty of 1886 is a fabrication. They abhor the Portuguese, and are anxious to be taken under the suzerainty of Britain. As a first result of the envoys' visit public opinion in England has been roused in their favour, and it is urged that the territory in dispute shall not be handed over to Portugal. Such a course, it is considered, will lead to unnecessary bloodshed. "Tell the Queen," was the last instruction of Gunganhana to Mr. Doyle, "to deliver me from the Portuguese. I do not want to shed white blood; but if the Queen delivers me over to these people, I shall fight to the death against their interference." Indeed, it would seem that unless this be done, fighting, sooner or later, is inevitable. It is generally admitted that the Portuguese officials in Africa pay no attention to the orders of the Lisbon Government, and it is sought in this way to explain the recent collision. From the meagre accounts that have yet reached England it appears a force of five hundred Portuguese and two hundred natives reached Massi-Kesse on the 11th ult., and finding the place evacuated, pushed on towards Fort Salisbury. Accounts vary as to subsequent details, but an engagement ensued in which the Portuguese, who were the aggressors, were defeated with a loss of seven killed and many wounded. Mr. Doyle, who has been interviewed with regard to the collision, as confusing stories have been received in England, thinks that the Portuguese in making their way to the coast came into contact with Mr. Johnston proceeding up the Pungwe for the purpose of organising his transport service. Mr. Doyle endorses the impression that Portuguese officers in East Africa are completely beyond the control of the Home Government, and he warns the latter that if, after the new arrangement is ratified, these officials continue their filibustering, the British Company as well as Gungunhana will have to protect themselves. For many reasons it is to be trusted Lord Salisbury will see his way to accord him protection.

IT is a relief to find that there is more to be said about the opium question than Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. J. M Maclean, and the courteous Bombay journalist who says Mr. Maclean is a liar and a criminal have even thought of. We learn from a Chicago paper that in the Richelieu hotel of that city there is a certain Mr. Arthur Kennet, who, having spent most of his life in India, has been delivering his soul somewhat of the indignation with which the recent vote of the House of Commons has inspired him. Mr. Kennet evidently speaks in no under-tone. When excited, the reporter says, "he talks of secession, fight, and other naughty events" —which is perhaps foolish, though not much more foolish than some things that other people, who live far from the Richelieu, have said about opium. Nor was it a too accurate account of the matter that Mr. Kennet gave in saying that all India is incensed against the mother-country. "All India" takes a good deal of incensing, even by a House of Commons which does not know the meaning of its own votes. "All India," in this connection, needs a saving clause large enough to limit it to the people in India who see the inconvenience of Parliament voting away six crores of revenue without finding a substitute for it. Mr. Kennet was more nearly within the mark when he told his interviewer that many extravagant things have been said about the injurious effects of Indian opium, between which and the common substitute for it used by Chinamen outside their own country there was "as much difference as between a clay-pipe and the purest Havanna perfecto." One lurking possibility Mr. Kennet points out which has escaped the notice of the good people who pretend to think that opium-smoking would be at an end if India ceased to send the drug to China. Smart Yankees, he tells us, will import Indian poppies into Southern States, prepare the juice, and manufacture opium at a profit of from 500 to 600 per cent. Smyrna planters are already making their arrangements, and if the resolution is acted on Louisiana and other Southern States will be "growing acres of poppies within a year." The answer to that, we suppose, will be that in their latest treaty with China, the United States Government have undertaken not to allow opium to be carried to China under the American flag. Louisiana, it is true, has lately been insisting in a very practical way upon her right to interpret in her own fashion the obligations of an individual State towards the subjects of a foreign Government. From recent contentions on this subject at New Orleans, to the affirmation of a right to grow opium and ship it in defiance of Treaties, would not be a long step. Still there is the constitutional right of the Federal Government to control the commercial as well as the foreign relations of the United States, and, Mr. Kennet notwithstanding, we are as sceptical of Louisiana opium finding its way on the China market as we are of the "secession" of India from the Empire because of the anti-opium resolution, or of the greater miracle—the admission by the House of Commons of an honourable obligation to pay for the mischief that it wants to do to Indian finance.

THE announcement that the Indian Councils Bill has been abandoned will surprise no one. The Bill was re-introduced by Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons on the 26th January, and was read a first time. It has never passed beyond that stage, and the state of business in the House of Commons now makes it impossible that it should be proceeded with this session. Believing, as we do, that the measure, though it is lacking in any recognition of the representative principle, does introduce elements that would be of value in Indian legislation and administration, the failure of the Government in a second session to pass it is to be regretted and condemned. They have shown even less desire to deal with the subject this year than they did last year, when by first introducing it in the House of Lords they at least contributed to its discussion by a group of distinguished statesman, and so gave the public the benefit of the views of the Prime Minister, of the Secretary of State, and some of his predecessors, and of two ex-Viceroys, upon the principle on which a reform of the Indian Legislative Councils could best be carried out. If Lord Salisbury and Lord Cross were as much afraid of the operation of the representative principle in India as they profess to be, they would have taken care to get this very harmless measure on the Statute Book. By their indifference to its fate they have left it open to their successors to bring in a Bill of a more adventurous kind. Lord Cross's Bill, imperfect though it is, would have carried us on to the end of the century; the Radical substitute for it will probably be one that the present Government would consider extremely hazardous. Meantime we lose the three solid advantages of the right of interpellation; of the doubling, and more than doubling, of the number of Additional Members in the Provincial Councils; and of the right to discuss the provincial budgets, which this Bill, despite its incompleteness, has promised us for two years past. And this is not to be rejoiced over even by those who think little of the gift offered by Lord Cross.

WE are now ten days past the average date at which the monsoon has begun for the past six years, and yesterday there was a cloudless sky, an atmosphere so clear that Hennery and Kennery Islands could be seen as clearly as on a January afternoon, and a sea as calm as at any time of the year. The Ghauts, save for an occasional shower, witness little that looks like the monsoon save an occasional cloud, which passes on towards the tableland beyond, provokingly forgetting to break as it approaches the mountains. The look discouraging to everyone but the far-seeing officials of the Meteorological Department at Simla, who, with a saving clause about some unrevealed condition lurking in the Red Sea, which might upset all their calculations, have warned us not to expect great things of this monsoon, lest we should be disappointed. Added to it all there come reports of fair weather off the Malabar Coast, and, with the exception of not very heavy rain in Goa, of the failure of the monsoon to appear in any strength north of Karwar. It is true that a good rainfall is quite compatible with a setting in of the rains in the third week of June. In 1875 they began on the 16th, and there was a fall of 83¾ inches—though, unhappily when the monsoon began on the corresponding date in the following year, only fifty inches fell. This meant famine for some of the Bombay districts. Still there is encouragement in the fact that the year in which the monsoon commenced on the eighteenth—a date later than in any year in the last two decades—yielded a rainfall of considerably over a hundred inches. It is perhaps too soon for anxiety, but people are already taking the possibility of scarcity into account, and the price of grain of all kinds, including wheat, is rising. This, with the announcement that the American wheat harvest this year is expected to be the largest on record, will check exports, without the help of the measures that a writer in an up-country paper calls upon Government to take to stop exports from the North-West Provinces, which have got rid of all their old grain, and have been parting very rapidly with the new.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the in-coming mails, may be expected to arrive at Bombay about noon on Sunday, 21st instant.

MR. JAMES JARDINE, who returned from Europe by the last mail, has been retained by the Nizam's Government in the suit against Sirdar Diler Jung.

AT a meeting at the palace of the Governor General of Goa on the 10th instant, the local members of the Geographical Society of Lisbon decided to appoint a committee to establish a branch of the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MILITARY RULE AND THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Summers, Member for Huddersfield, asked the Secretary of State for War what action it was intended to take against officers for breaking Head-Quarters Regulations as shown by the evidence in the baccarat libel case.

In replying to the question Mr. Stanhope said that Sir William Gordon-Cumming was the chief offender in failing to submit the case to the Colonel of his Regiment; that General Williams was on the Retired List and was therefore not amenable to the Regulations, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had authorized him (Mr. Stanhope), to say that he sees the error of judgment he made in not requiring Sir William Gordon-Cumming to immediately refer the case to his Colonel, and that Lieutenant Levett had written to his Colonel, expressing regret for his failure to inform him of what had occurred. It was not proposed, Mr. Stanhope said, to take any further action in the matter.

PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill has passed through all stages in the House of Commons.

ABANDONMENT OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

The Indian Councils Bill has been abandoned.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Premier, replying to a question in the House of Lords yesterday, said it was true that Abdul Hemi, one of the Egyptian exiles, had died in Ceylon. The Egyptian Government, he said, objects to any of the exiles being allowed to return to Egypt.

Lord Salisbury promised to enquire whether it was feasible to remove them to a drier climate than that of Ceylon.

THE ANTI-EUROPEAN RIOTS IN CHINA.

PEKING, JUNE 15.

Owing to the diplomatic steps taken, the Emperor of China has signed a decree ordering the Chinese public officials to protect all foreigners and missions in China. His Majesty has also ordered the punishment of the recent rioters.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT HARVEST.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15.

The American wheat harvest for the season is expected to be the largest ever known.

THE BEHRINGS SEA QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

An agreement has been signed by Great Britain and the United States creating a close season for sealing in the Behrings Sea until May 1892.

RUMOURED SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

Strong rumours are current in leading circles that an aristocratic divorce suit is impending, in which a person of high rank is concerned.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 5th inst., left here at 9 a.m. to-day for Bombay.

The same Company's steamer Ballaarat sailed at 8 a.m. for Colombo and Australia.

THE MANIPUR REGENT'S DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

The Regent in his statement of defence pleads that he was never anxious to distinguish himself, and being of an indolent disposition he did not desire to acquire the throne, and was better content to be an inactive Jubraj than a puppet monarch in the hands of his younger brothers. That as he was installed as Maharaja by the Manipuri Durbar on the flight of Sura Chandra Singh he was fated to become the foe and prisoner of the British Government through no action of intrigue or hostility on his own part. That the Government of India in confirming him on the *gadi* showed it considered him innocent of any faults connected with his brother's deposition, and that he could show he was guiltless with regard to the events of March last. He was forced to give sanction without opposition to the suggestions or alterations to the decrees of the top-guard, otherwise the Manipuri Council, consisting of the Jubraj, the Senapati, and the principal Ministers. The suggestions to oppose the advance of Mr. Quinton and also for his reception were made by the top-guard, and he went to attend the Durbar on the 22nd anticipating no danger. That he offered his sincere thanks, when Mr. Quinton informed him on the 23rd March that he had been confirmed as Maharaja; that he desired to keep friendship with the British Government, which had treated him so well, and had no motive in waging war against the Queen. When our troops attacked the Jubraj's palace his position was nominal. The guns were fired from the citidel without his permission, and being naturally timid he did not desire to meddle with the mad action of the top guard, and shut himself up in his own quarters. He received no letters from Mr. Quinton on the night of the 24th, nor did he write or sign one to him. He is unable to write. His private seal could not have been procured without his knowledge. No letter from him is valid unless stamped with his seal in purple. The murders were perpetrated by the intrigues of the Tongal General, whom he severely reprimanded, but had not power to punish, and that he ordered true accounts of the disturbances to be sent to H. E. the Viceroy, but the top-guard insisted on his signing false statements. The executioners were called without his permission. He had but 120 men with him in the citadel, and was not disposed or prepared to wage war, or abet the murders of high officials, who were unable to fight. The Jubraj helplessly sought protection and friendship by coming into the enemy's fort without arms or attendants. He asks for justice tempered with leniency.

MR. LEONARD THE SPORTSMAN.

The rumour that Mr. Leonard, the sportsman, who had gone to Kashgar on a shooting expedition, was killed in Hunza, is unfounded.

BIRTH OF A SON TO THE HYDERABAD MINISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 16.

A son and heir was born last evening to Sir Asman Jah by his second Begum, to whom he was married a little more than a year since. There is general rejoicing in the city, and his Excellency has received numerous congratulations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An interesting anecdote is related about the stick with which Prince George of Greece knocked down the Japanese who recently attacked the Cesarewitch. The Prince cut the stick himself in the woods of the Greek island of Paros, and had it finished off at a manufactory. It was of such gigantic dimensions that even in the hand of the herculean Prince it looked ridiculous, and was the subject of conversation in the Greek capital. But, in spite of this, the Prince was very fond of his stick. When, on his departure with the Cesarewitch, he appeared with it in his hand, his father urgently requested him to leave the cudgel behind; but the Prince would not hear of it, and the Cesarewitch asked the King to let him have his way. The King himself is said to have told this story.

BEFORE the Czar moves a cloud of police officers, open and secret police, gensdarmes and spies, and military and civil tchinovniks of the private guard. On Tuesday, May 19, it became known that the Czar was going to Moscow; on Wednesday night the police officials were at work inquiring into all suspicious characters, and visiting lodging-houses, and prying everywhere. They entered private houses and demanded to be shown the garrets. In particular the houses looking on the great square, where the review is to be held, had to undergo their close scrutiny. That there is plenty of inflammatory material in Russia is shown by the recent attempt on the life of the Prefect of St. Petersburg, General Gresser. The culprit was one of the students harshly treated for following the funeral of Professor Shelgounoff the other day.

AT Vienna, on the 25th ult., a postage-stamp museum was opened to the public. In one room is shown chronologically all stamps of which specimens exist from 1840 to 1891. Among the postal curiosities shown are balloon letters, pigeon post and submarine post letters, as they were sent during the siege of Paris in 1870. A collection of forged stamps is also very interesting to the collector. Among the curious objects shown are letters of the Anthropophagi in the Dutch Indies, pieces of wood covered with hieroglyphics, and postcards which have made the tour of the world. For one of these with a penny stamp, which took 119 days to reutrn to its starting-point, an offer of a thousand florins has been made. There is also a case with a collection of all the coins struck during the Emperor Francis Joseph's reign. The finest object in the collection is believed to be a Dhundee stamp, worth five hundred pounds sterling, and a Cape of Good Hope stamp valued at one hundred pounds. The exhibition comprises three million stamps and other objects connected with the post.

A BERLIN correspondent writes: It is rumoured in Court circles here that the Czar has now definitely arranged to celebrate his silver wedding day, which falls in the autumn, at the Danish Court, and quite *en famille*. Therefore on that day, the 9th November, no great festivities will take place either at the Russian Court or in the Churches. The Danish Royal Family and that of the Russian Imperial couple will celebrate the day at the Castle of Fredensborg, near Copenhagen. There is nothing fixed about the route the Czar will take. Should the Emperor William in the course of the summer invite him to Berlin or Potsdam, and to join the Royal shooting parties, which is very probable, the Czar will most likely accept the invitation, and come to Berlin in the latter half of November.

"AN Englishman" is stated by Consul Pickersgill to have obtained from the Government of Madagascar a remarkable concession. It conveys the right of selecting in various districts a total of 3,600 square miles of territory and of mining therein for gold, or any other mineral or precious stones, during 60 years, on payment of 60,000*l.* in cash, and 200,000*l.* in shares. No royalty is exacted. All machinery, it is added, is to be admitted free of duty, and the labour clause presents no real obstacle.

IN anticipation of the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1893, the value of property in the city is advancing enormously. The British Consul reports that there are some stores now realising 50 per cent. and even 100 per cent. on their value a few months ago. In the neighbourhood of Jackson Park, where the show is to be held, the rise in values has been from 200 to 300 per cent. In some cases building lots which at the commencement of the year were valued at 10*l.* to 20*l.* a front foot are now held at 60*l.* or upwards. Rents of houses, flats, and offices are going up in like proportion, and owners will not give leases for more than a year.

TWENTY years ago, Miss Sara C. Seward, M.D., writes the *Morning Post*, came to Allahabad full of high purpose and inspired with a sincere desire to benefit her sex in India. After an existence of unceasing toil in the midst of surroundings that most ladies would look upon with absolute terror this good lady has been suddenly called away, and before her many friends could realise the calamity which had befallen they were gathered round her last resting place in the Muir Road Cemetery. The curious feature about Miss Seward's unexpected demise was that she died from cholera, in the treatment of which she was ordinarily very successful. Miss Seward was a niece of the well-known American statesman of that name, the friend of Lincoln, and a powerful champion of the popular cause in the States. She was a New Yorker by birth, and at first her inclinations did not manifestly turn to the semi-religious semi-scientific phase they afterwards assumed. Residence with her brother who was U. S. Consul at Hongkong, accustomed her to the East, and finally Miss Seward threw in her lot with the American Presbyterian Mission. Before coming to India Miss Seward obtained her diploma in the Philadelphia University, and of course her medical attainments gave her much power and influence amongst the native women of all classes whom she visited. A little American Magazine, *Woman's Work for Woman* in its April issue contains a very appreciate notice of the women's medical mission of Allahabad, and its mournful significance is now apparent when Miss Seward writes of the thoughts which came "When no one come to my help, I fretted a good deal for fear that in case my health should fail this work would be broken up, and I feel very happy to have been able to secure workers who, when I have to drop it for a time, could take it up and carry it on." Let us hope that her anticipations will be fulfilled. One thing, at any rate, is certain—that the memory of Miss Seward's patient devotion to her work will cheer and sustain her successors when otherwise perhaps tired nature might rebel.

FREE Public Libraries have reached a development in the State of Massachusetts, which it would probably be impossible to match anywhere else in world. In 1839 there were only about ten or fifteen public libraries in the State, and only about one-seventh of the total population had a right of access to the limited supply of books. But, thanks to the generosity of individuals and the public spirit of the people, 248 of the existing, 351 towns and cities contain free libraries. These numerous institutions contain about 2,500,000 volumes, and are available for the use of 2,104,224 of the 2,238,943 inhabitants of the State. Nevertheless, the non-existence of free libraries in rather more than 100 of the smaller towns is viewed with so much concern by the Legislature that a Special Commission was appointed last autumn to encourage these towns to follow the example of the majority. The Commissioners issued an appeal to the citizens, one passage of which is worth quoting for the benefit of London parishes and English towns. "A free library," says the document, "is a good business investment for any town. Experience shows that the amount expended for it will be returned manyfold, not alone in the intellectual and moral stimulus to the people, but also in material prosperity and the increased value of property."

A VIENNA correspondent learns that the widow and children of Count Julius Andrassy are having a magnificent mausoleum built in the park of Terebes. Munkacsy will adorn the building, which is to be in grand style, with *al fresco* paintings, and several statues will add to its beauty. The mausoleum is to be exclusively reserved for the deceased statesman, this being the reason that his remains were not buried in the family vault at Krassnohorka, but were deposited in the crypt of the church of Terebes.

PRESIDENT CARNOT has been to Bayonne and Biarritz, and to Dax, famous for its hot wind baths. A correspondent tells us that on his way homeward at Mont de Marsan, the Grand Rabbi, in addressing the President, said he and his brethren not only associated the name of Carnot with victory but with the defeat of old prejudices and the triumph of religious liberty. He charged the President with the task of proclaiming, as head of the Republic, the principles of civil and religious equality of 1789. This transparent allusion to the disabilities under which French Jews labour in Russia relatively to other French citizens M. Carnot answered shortly and dryly. He said that the liberty of which the Rabbi spoke was secured to all Jews in France, and would be so everywhere were it in M. Carnot's power to secure it. The key-notes of most of the Presidential speeches have been internal pacification and a reasonable amount of Socialism. The working classes this time have been more forward to greet him than in any of his previous tours, and the Church has been quite friendly.

THE visit of the Crown Prince of Greece and his wife to Germany seems to have been decided upon rather suddenly. They will only stay a day or two in Berlin, and will then continue their journey to Wiesbaden, where their grandfather, the King of Denmark, is now staying. After a longer visit to Homburg they will visit England as guests of the Queen. After their return to Athens, King George of Greece will set out on his summer tour to Berlin, Copenhagen, and Wiesbaden, while the Queen of Greece in the beginning of June will go to St. Petersburg, via Constantinople and Odessa.

THE series of "Familiar Letters by Horace Greeley" are concluded in the June number of "Lippincott's." They depict the seamy side of public life, its endless fatigues, its disappointments, not so much with events as with the spirit in which a man's friends accept them. They show what an irritant poison statesmanship may be to a man of gentle nature and domestic instincts. In the last letter quoted, written just after his wife's death, and when he had failed in his candidature for the Presidentship, Greely declares that he does not mind defeat. "I dread only the malignity with which I am honoured, and the possibility that it may ruin the 'Tribune.' My enemies mean to kill that; if they would kill me instead, I would thank them lovingly. And so many of my old friends hate me for what I have done, that life seems too hard to bear." Three weeks after writing this he died. In a previous letter he had said, "Thank God for death, the one deliverer who never fails us."

FOR over a quarter of a century the late Lord Granville was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. A memorial to commemorate his tenure of this ancient and historic office has been projected by an influential committee, of which Lord Herschell is chairman. It is proposed that the new parish church of Walmer, in which Lord Granville took personal interest, and the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lady Granville in 1887, shall be completed with a memorial tower and spire and a peal of bells. The spire from its great height will form a landmark for the shipping of all nations. The design is Sir Arthur Blomfield's. The memorial, the cost of which is to be about 4,000*l.*, is promoted by men of all parties, and is entirely devoid of political character.

GREAT festivities are taking place at Orvieto, in celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the world-famed cathedral, which is the finest specimen of Gothic architecture existing in Italy. The cathedral was begun in 1200, and built according to the design of Lorenzo Maitani of Seina. It was finished in 1309, and consecrated by Pope Benedictus XI. To celebrate this event the famous Mass of "Papa Marcelli" by Palestrini, and the one by Verdi, and lastly a new mass written for the occasion by Mascagni, are going to be performed in the cathedral. The event is looked forward to with great expectations, especially the Mass of Mascagni, the fortunate author of the "Cavalleria Rusticana."

THE small house at Salem where Nathaniel Hawthorne was born, is now the property of a lady of Irish ancestry, who occupies it—a well-preserved dwelling of two storeys and an attic floor, painted drab colour, and very neatly kept. A committee of gentlemen who are desirous, of acquiring and preserving the historic building, have recently opened negotiations with this lady, who at first asked 15,000 dollars for the property, and afterwards 10,000. But as it only fetched 2,375 when put up to auction in 1873, the price is considered exorbitant, especially as the great writer resided in many other houses in Salem besides the one in Union-street. "The Scarlet Letter" was written in No. 12, Mull-street, and much of his work was accomplished in 10, Herbert-street.

THE Moscow correspondent of a home paper describes the Russian National Memorial to the late Czar Alexander II., which is to be erected in the Kremlin, and the foundation-stone of which the present Emperor is to lay during the present week. The monument attracts attention by its colossal size and originality, as well as by the strangeness of its surroundings. The Kremlin, it will be borne in mind, is the citadel, surrounded by very lofty crenelated walls with five gates, above which rise great towers. Inside are palaces, cathedrals with golden cupolas, monasteries, Imperial and ecclesiastical treasuries, an arsenal, and a great bell tower, at the foot of which lies the famous Great Bell, as big as a good sized cottage. To these features the National Memorial will prove a welcome addition. It is composed of two separate parts, a colonnade running round three sides of a square and resting on an esplanade of mason work, while in the centre will be a colossal statue surmounted by a tower after the manner of the Prince Consort Memorial at Kensington, or the Scott Memorial in Prince's-street Gardens, Edinburgh. The memorial is to be pure white, like the Taj Mahal at Agra, with this important difference, that the one is made of marble and the other will be chiefly of stucco. The size of statue will be colossal, standing 21 feet. The height of the tower over it will be 120 feet. The estimated cost is above a million roubles, or about a hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, has drawn up, and will shortly submit to the approval of the Council of the Empire, a new ecclesiastical ordinance forbidding the Jews to observe the Hebrew sabbath by closing their shops or other commercial establishments or manufactories on Saturdays, and ordering them, on the other hand, to close their places of business on Sundays and other religious festivals of the Orthodox faith. Jewish employés in shops, offices, and other establishments, moreover, are, under the new ordinance, to be compelled to work on Saturdays and to observe Sunday as a day of rest.

THE "sun's perpendicular height," in spite of the poetaster's assertion, does not "illumine the depths of the sea," but the electric light does, and that so easily, thanks to its needing no oxygen, that it has led some enthusiasts to ask why we cannot photograph the bed of the ocean. *The Photographic News* reminds us how useful the light has been found in deep submarine operations on account of its well-known actinic properties, although water does not necessarily cut off all the actinic rays. With a properly arranged camera and the electric light, the same authority states that it is thought highly probable that views of ocean beds may be taken, though the portraiture of single objects may have yet to be mastered.

THE Grand Duke Sergius (writes a Moscow correspondent) is a man after the heart of the old Muscovite stalwart. He is nothing if not devout, according to the manner of the Orthodox rite. If there is an image of reputed sanctity, he will prostrate himself before it. If there are relics of some old ecclesiastic of by-gone generations, he will not be happy till he kisses them. If there is a shrine where pilgrims gather, there he also must worship. And the lady, almost an English princess, since the granddaughter of the Queen, to whom he is married, has had to learn to accommodate herself to his tastes. Long though she stood out, the end was inevitable. And she likewise has to assume a a devotional attitude before the pictures, crosses, and old bones and corpses that are so gratifying to her husband.

BOMBAY CITY PIPE SEWERS.

THE following documents were circulated at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday:—

Camp Kurrachee, Jan. 26.

To Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to para. 2 of Government letter, General Department, No. 4913 of 13th ultimo, to your address, copy of which has been forwarded to me by Government, I have the honor to communicate with you direct, as therein instructed, on the subject of the Bombay city pipe-sewers, regarding which I have entertained and expressed the strongest doubt and distrust, which have not been dispelled by any explanation hitherto furnished. This, however, is due to the fact that sanitarians generally insist on higher standards of efficiency in sanitary works than engineers.

2. The pipe-drains have been laid in the ground without pipes or blocks underneath them to carry off the subsoil water in which they are submerged in some localities at a certain season of the year, as was found to be the case in Marine Lines in October 1889, and brought by me to the notice of Government. This is an indisputable fact, and the argument based on it is an elementry principle in hydrostatics that a liquid always lifts vertically upwards any body placed in it by a force equal to the weight of the portion of the body that is submerged. Why has this principle been disregarded, and what explanation has been furnished on this point?

3. I have seen pipes laid in the ground in Bombay and covered over with earth, without having been tested as to water-tightness of the joints, which is usually done by filling the pipes with water after plugging, and observing where leakage occurs. What justified the omission of proving the laying of the pipes in this manner, and what guarantee exists that the fluid contents of the sewers do not escape into and pollute the subsoil, allowing the suspended and solid matter to subside and form an offensive deposit in the drains, which eventually chokes them if not removed?

4. I hope the Corporation will receive the above remarks in the spirit in which they are offered, as they have an important bearing on the public health, of which the Municipality is the responsible and legitimate guardian.

5. In order that the Corporation may be in possession of my views and opinions in full, on the principle of *audi alteram partem*, I herewith forward a copy of my No. 2424 B, dated 9th October last, submitted to Government in the Public Works Department, in case the same has not already been seen and discussed by the members who take an interest in such questions.—I have, &c.,

C. W. MACRURY, Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Poona, Oct. 9.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your No. B-928 of 3rd instant and accompaniments, I have the honor to submit the following remarks for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. It may be taken for granted that this is a matter neither to be lightly set aside, nor disposed of in a routine manner. Every point connected with it should receive the most careful consideration and be freely and fully discussed, in order that everything that science and art can suggest may be done for the improvement of the health of Bombay.

3. I have no desire to write in the spirit of Mr. Acworth's letter, nor to hold him responsible for his report of 15th August last, as he has only been a short time in office, and in such matters must be advised by the Municipal Engineer; but I must be permitted to protest against the unfairness of the manner in which he has made it appear that the opinion I submitted to Government on the state of the Bombay drains in general, refers in a special manner to the Marine Lines, after I had signed the Committee's report. Such misrepresentation is apt to mislead the many who read it in the newspapers, but cannot in justice be misapprehended by those who have perused my letters.

4. Having completed my share of the Committee duties, I was at liberty to visit other parts of the city, including the outfall at Love Grove, and felt bound, however disagreeable to the Municipal Commissioner, to bring to the notice of Government insanitary conditions affecting the public health. The extent of the deposit in the sewer near the outfall was merely an important index of these evils, which was probably unknown to Government before they received my report.

5. I also visited many of the gullies in the crowded portion of the city, and without exception their condition was disgusting. There were reeking heaps of refuse in lanes and corners, and the foul ditches near Byculla station particularly attracted my attention. These are facts and matters beyond the sphere of the action of the Marine Lines Committee, and if they proved unpleasant reading to the Municipal Commissioner, he must lay the blame, not on me personally, as he has done, but on the office I have the honor to hold, which aims at exposing and, if possible, remedying sanitary shortcomings wherever they may exist. Violent personal attacks generally defeat their own purpose, and this instance will not prove an exception.

6. The imperfections of the Bombay sewers as carriers of filth to a safe distance from human habitations, may be learnt from Mr. Baldwin Latham's report on the sanitation of Bombay. At page 50, he says: "Having personally inspected all the above sewers, I can vouch for their state, and their condition is expressed but imperfectly by the foregoing figures. The figures representing the surface fall of the sewage give the average fall, but in places in the sewers the sewage is so ponded up by the deposit of silt as to produce absolute stagnation." At page 62, he refers to the poisonous gas issuing from the drains; and at page 64 says:—"In future any small sewer constructed in Bombay may with advantage have such falls as to give a velocity of flow through them of three feet per second, which will make them self-cleansing when carrying sewage much laden with solid matter." This clearly proves that the present Bombay sewers are defective in fall, and not being self-cleaning, are sewers of deposits, as I termed them last year in the extract from my last letter to Government, to which exception has been taken by the Municipal Commissioner in the letter referred to above.

7. If more condemnatory proof be needed, it is found at pages 97 to 102 of Mr. Latham's report headed, "Memorandum of state of sewers in Bombay taken under Executive Engineer's instruction," and as it is the case of a man reporting on the working of his own department, it may be safely concluded that the "depth of silt" is not exaggerated. In fact, on their own showing, nothing could be worse or more discreditable to the Municipal administration.

8. The truth of my assertion that the Bombay drains are not self-cleansing, but sewers of deposit, and therefore faulty in construction, is clearly undeniable. It is needless to remark that noxious gases must continue to exert their baneful influence on the public health in such circumstances.

9. The Marine Lines sewer is said not to be in good condition, and the other pipe-sewers "are in fairly good condition" only; *vide* page 51 of Mr. Latham's report. This is surely faint praise. Why have not the pipe-sewers been kept clean by flushing and hand labor? It is but reasonable to infer that, if a similar committee to that of last year were to examine the remaining portions of the pipe drains, their report would not be more favourable than that of the Marine Lines Committee.

10. I now come to the important question of the foundation of the pipe drains, by which I mean a bed of concrete. Mr. Baldwin Latham, in his work on Sewerage, 2nd edition, page 199, states:—"For if not properly bedded, every pipe becomes a girder supported at both ends, and the pipes are liable to failure from the affect of the weight of the superincumbent earth, as was found in some early sewer-works to be the case." At page 57 of his Bombay report, he says:—"I observe from the papers placed before me that it is an allegation against the sewers of Bombay that they must be imperfect, because they are not constructed on proper foundation. I have examined several lengths of pipe sewers in different parts of Bombay, the ground having been opened up for this purpose, so that the sewers could be examined with a view of ascertaining if there had been any settlement or irregularity that would indicate a deficient foundation. In every case examined, the sewer was found perfect."

11. I must be excused for venturing to remark that this remains to be corroborated by competent and independent observers, more especially as there appears to be no evidence, so far as I am aware, of the pipes having been filled with water under pressure before being covered in with earth. The pipes, it is presumed, are Doulton's best. It is not their condition, therefore, that it is so desirable to ascertain, as that of the soil underneath them where leakage, if any, would be liable to occur and show itself. I leave Mr. Latham to reconcile the precepts laid down in his book above quoted with what he says at pages 57 and 58 of his report, and prefer taking Dr. Parks as my guide on such a question.

12. In the 6th edition of his "Manual of Practcial Hygiene," page 366, Dr. Park says about the laying of drains:—They should be laid very carefully on concrete in all soils, sometimes in very loose soils even piling for the depth of a foot must be used besides the concrete. When pipes are not laid on good foundation, leakage is sure to occur sooner or later, and the final expense is far more than the first outlay would have been. The greatest care must be taken in laying and jointing the pipes, and in the testing them afterwards to make sure they are water-tight. In a west soil a good plan is to have a firm basis or invert block, which is itself perforated to carry off subsoil water, and to put the drain over this, as in the plan of Messrs. Brooke and Son of Huddersfield."

13. Nothing can be clearer or more definite than the above opinion of one of the most eminent sanitarians that England has yet produced, and I am quite safe in taking my stand on it alone, and do so. It is not stated whether any of the lengths of pipes examined by Mr. Latham were under water at the time of his inspection. In September 1889, the Marine Lines pipe-sewer was submerged in subsoil water in several places, so that the condition of the soil below it could not be seen, owing to the rapid flow of the water through the sand in the cuttings.

14. It might reasonably have been supposed that this ought to have been an instance for the application of the "flexible joint" referred to at page 57 of Mr. Latham's report, but no such precaution has been adopted, although it is a fact that the subsoil water in Bombay is subject to an annual rise and fall, the inevitable conclusion being that this fluctuation must affect the ground, especially where sandy, and prove dangerous to the level and joints of the unsupported pipes. This point may have escaped the attention of Mr. Baldwin Latham during his stay in Bombay owing to the loss level of the subsoil water at that season; but whether or not this is the case, the Municipality would be wise in referring it to one or two eminent sanitary engineers at home for opinion and advice.

15. The impatience of criticism shown by the Executive Engineer is perhaps excusable, but as he has been so favourably brought to notice in Mr. Latham's report, it may not be considered irrelevant to enquire where he has gained his experience in sanitary engineering; and it would be re-assuring to the public if he could point out any scheme of drainage and sewerage that he has successfully carried out in any large city at home or elsewhere.

16. I feel my duty ends in having brought to the notice of Government what I consider to be serious fundamental defects in the Bombay drainage and sewerage system, and, for the present, await the decision of the responsible authorities in a matter of such paramount importance to public health.—I have, &c.,

C. W. MACRURY, Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Extract paragraph of a letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 995, dated 17th March 1891, to the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

"With reference to your letter No. B. 478, dated 16th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by you to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on the subject of the city sewerage scheme, I am directed to inform you that the President of the Corporation is not a municipal officer within the meaning of Government letter to your address No. 4915-139, confidential, dated 13th December last; and that you should carry out the wishes of Government to the utmost extent possible by personal communication with the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipal Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer."

9th April 1891.

Returned to the Municipal Commissioner.

2. Dr. MacRury's letter No. 2424 B, dated 9th October 1890, as far as it alludes to the state of the sewers of Bombay, has been fully dealt with in this office No. 4993 D, dated 9th July 1890.

3. It may, however, be added that Dr. MacRury appears to be unaware that the pipe-sewers, when examined by Mr. Baldwin Latham, were so opened out that the ground on which they rested was exposed to view.

4. Dr. MacRury seems, too, to have misunderstood the conditions prevailing in the Marine Lines, and those under which Mr. Baldwin Latham would employ flexible joints in pipe-sewers. The conditions given by Mr. Baldwin Latham are the proximity of a river subject to regular rise and fall like the Nile, and the consequent movements of the ground. This means a season in which the ground is saturated with water, and another season in which the water drains off, and the ground dries and cracks. This is very different from the state of affairs in Marine Lines, where the influence of a flood-tide has not time to die away before it is repeated.

5. The inspection of the pipe-sewer in the Marine Lines, to which Dr. MacRury refers, was sufficient to convince the other members of the Committee that the joints were sound, because the sewer, as Dr. MacRury says, was submerged; and yet it was seen at the manholes that only a small stream of sewage was running through the pipes.

6. Dr. MacRury has stated a principle of hydrostatics somewhat imperfectly. The lifting force of a liquid upon a body placed in it is not the weight of the body, but the weight of the liquid displaced by the body; and the weight of the body itself, together with any weight superincumbent upon it or contained within it, is a counterforce. Were it otherwise, the pipes in the Marine Lines would have been seen floating upon the water in the trench.

7. The condition of house gullies and of unsewered districts is a different matter, and would be more appropriately dealt with by the Health Officer, though neither has he, nor has the undersigned, failed to urge repeatedly the necessity of early steps being taken to extend the drainage system over the whole length and breadth of the island.

RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer.

No. 2177 of 1891-92.

Bombay, 27th April 1891.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Submitted to the Corporation.

With reference to para. 2 of Dr. MacRury's letter, No. B.-225 of 26th January, the "elementary principle in hydrostatics," which he therein enunciates, appears, however elementary, to be not quite understood, and I need hardly enter upon the enquiry whether it has been disregarded or not. The simplest answer to his 3rd para. is a quotation from Mr. Baldwin Latham's report, page 51, in which he says: "The mode of jointing the pipe-sewers, so as to render them as water-tight as possible, and the jointing, is superior to what I have seen in any other place." Mr. Baldwin Latham, when he gave this opinion, had an experience of sewerage works and a knowledge of the Bombay sewers very different from that of the officer who condemns the entire sewerage system of Bombay on the vague evidence of "smells."

H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left Aden for Bombay at 9 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at the harbour on Sunday noon. The Siam brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. and Mrs. H. Pilkington, Lieut. C. H. Ford, Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard.

From Brindisi: Mr. W. Bigge, Col. Bowen, Mr. J. G. Fair, Mr. H. H. Lake, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. C. O. Leefe, General Prothero, Mr. Gantania, Major East.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Col. and Mrs. W. C. F. Madden, Mr. S. Rogers, Mr. E. A. Petter, Major Macintyre.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

ON Monday evening a private meeting of a few leading Parsee gentlemen was held in the chambers of Mr. R. D. Sethna, barrister-at-law, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel in the chair, to consider what measures should be adopted in order to further clear up the Tower mystery. As the proceedings were of a private nature, we are informed that it was resolved to submit a respectful memorial to Government praying for a thorough and independent enquiry into the cause of the deaths of the two Parsee young ladies on the afternoon of the 25th April last, at the Rajabai Tower. A strong representative committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting and to collect subscriptions for that purpose. The co-operation amongst others of the leading members of the Parsee community has been secured. At the conclusion of the proceedings it was announced that a sum of Rs. 7,000 was already subscribed, independent of previous subscriptions collected in other quarters, which amount to upwards of Rs. 8,000. Hopes of further contributions from all classes of the native community are entertained.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 15.

10 p.m.	84·5

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

6 a.m.	83·2
10 a.m.	87·9
2 p.m.	92·3
4 p.m.	89·3

NEW RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

IN the Government *Gazette of India* of 13th June is published a new set of rules for inland telegrams, much clearer and more elaborate than any which have hitherto been issued. No great alterations have been introduced, although there are a few slight modifications, while some new rules, for the sake of removing doubts and difficulties, have been added. In regard to multiple telegrams a new rule has been made to the effect that the special instructions which concern each addressee should be written immediately before his name. A State telegram is defined as one sent by an official of the British Government on British Government business; and Government has laid down the following principles to be observed in State telegrams, their application resting with the sender, not with the telegraph official:—(1) When it is not necessary that a reply (by post or wire) should be despatched within office hours of the same day, the mess ge should be sent "deferred;" (2) when it is considered essential that the reply should be sent the same day, the message should be sent "ordinary;" (3) "urgent" messages should be used only (*a*) in cases of real emergency, (*b*) in cases where the despatching officer knows that the line is blocked, and considers his message sufficiently important to take precedence of ordinary traffic; (4) telegrams should, except when extreme precision is important, be expressed in as few words as are consistent with clearly conveying the intended meaning; and mere auxiliary or connective words, which can obviously be filled in by the receiver, should be omitted. The next change to be noted in the rules is in regard to the counting of words, in which errors are frequently made, chiefly as to compound words. The rule remains the same as before, namely:—

Any compound word properly so called, which generally recognised as such, and can on occasion be shown in a dictionary to be written as a single word (*i.e.*, joined up without a hyphen or apostrophe), is charged as a single word when so written (*i.e.*, joined up without hyphen or apostrophe), provided that the whole is of six or less than six syllables. *Halfpenny, twopence, threepence*, &c., up to *elevenpence*, when written as a single word, count as one word only. The following are examples of admissible compound words:—*Rapeseed, gingellysseed, sheepskin, cowhide*. Combinations and alterations of words contrary to usage are not allowed. Nevertheless proper names of towns and countries, family names, names of places, streets, &c., the names of ships, and also numbers written in words, are counted according to the number of words employed by the sender to express them.

But an alteration has been made in conclusion to the following effect:—

All such names and numbers may be written as a single word, and, so written, will be counted as one word for each six or portion of six syllables—

Brackets and inverted commas have each counted as words hitherto. That is changed now, and the rule to the effect reads as follows:—

The two brackets or signs of parenthesis, which inclose a passage, count as one word for the pair. The pair of inverted commas (double or single) which inclose a passage count also as a word.

Mistakes, it has been found, have frequently occurred in regard to abbreviations; but a modification of the rule makes it sufficiently clear now. It is now made to read thus:—

Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as *Captain, Reverend* and *Esquire*, may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as *Capt., Rev.*, and *Esq.*, each of which counts as one word. Similarly, common abbreviations of single words, such as *Rs.* (for *Rupees*) and *lbs.* (for *pounds*), are admissible, and count each as one word. *F.O.B., C.F.I., A.M.*, and *P.M.*, when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively: but these specified abbreviations when written *fob cfi am*, and *pm* are accepted each as one word. The abbreviation *B-L, C-O*, and *O-O* are also counted each as one word. No other abbreviations of compound words or expressions, except those specified in this rule are accepted as one word.

To the regulation regarding deferred telegrams, which are transmitted when the lines are clear of urgent and ordinary telegrams, and are usually delivered by post, a note has been appended as follows:—

If the delivering post-office fails to effect delivery of a deferred telegram, but has received written instructions for re-addressing the letters of the addressee, the Postmaster returns the telegram to the Telegraph Office by which it was posted, with the requisite information.

A rule which has been in existence, but which has never been published, is now added regarding telegrams from ships. It says:—

Telegrams are sent without prepayment from seaports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels; but no such telegram, prepaid or not prepaid, will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office. Telegrams transmitted without prepayment will not be delivered to the addressees until they have paid the charges on them.

Regarding undercharges the new rule runs as follows:—

Undercharges made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the addressee, in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the sender.

Regarding free delivery and re-addressing, the rule which has always been in existence has never been published, and frequent delays have occurred thereby. Telegrams, we are now led to understand, are delivered free of charge within five miles of a telegraph office. Deferred telegrams are usually delivered through the post-office at place of destination. Beyond the free-delivery circle, telegrams will be sent by post without charge or (if not deferred) by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for. Regarding re-addressing, should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge. Similarly it will be re-transmitted immediately to any new destination without being sent out for delivery at the first address, if the addressee has left written instructions at the telegraph-office or if his new address is known. Inland telegrams are also retransmitted to Ceylon, if the addressee has left

If, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

For abbreviated addresses only real words or names may be registered. Combinations of Christian names and surnames, combinations of parts of two names, combinations of two separate words, misspelt abbreviations of one or more words, are all inadmissible. The following are examples of inadmissible compounds:

Grandtel for *Grand Hotel*;
Willsmith for *William Smith*;
Brooksons for *Brook and Sons*;
Macmeth for *Macdowell, Methven & Co.*:
Fitzpatric for *Fitzpatrick*.

Persons wishing to register abbreviated addresses are invited to choose uncommon words, not their own names, to avoid all risk of telegrams being misdelivered to other persons of the same name.

The rule for delivery of telegrams by boat on board ship is an important one.

When an inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (i.e., when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier, or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the sender must prepay boat-hire; otherwise the telegram will be handed to the Post Office by the terminal telegraph-office for delivery at the sender's risk. The indication (*Bpd.*) (boat-hire paid), or (*Bpdn*) boat-hire paid double, if the sender wants the telegram sent on board at night, should be entered before the address. Boat-hire cannot be prepaid on deferred telegrams, as they are usually delivered through the post. Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended, will be refunded on application being made, by the sender to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

Difficulties have sometimes occurred in the case of a person wishing to rectify a telegram already on the wire, and a very convenient regulation has been drawn out on this point. It is as follows:—

The sender and the receiver may within seventy-two hours of despatch or arrival, as the case may be, call for information or give instructions by telegraph regarding a telegram in the course of transmission or already transmitted. They can also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram which they have sent or received to be repeated entirely or in part. In all these cases they have to pay the following:—(a) The cost of the telegram making the request. (b) The cost of the telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is wanted. All rectifying, completing, or cancelling telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission, exchanged between Telegraph Offices at the request of the sender or addressee, are treated as service telegrams, but charged for. The charges made for rectifying telegrams are refunded in full on application (supported by receipts granted) to the Superintendent of the Check Office, Telegraph Department, Calcutta, if the repetition shows that the word or words were transmitted incorrectly at first. However, when some of the words have been transmitted correctly, and others incorrectly, the charge is not refunded for the words, which, in the paid service telegram making the enquiry, and in the paid service telegram containing the reply, point out the words correctly transmitted in the first instance. No refund is made for the telegram which has given occasion to a request for correction, nor are any refunds made for rectifying or completing telegrams exchanged direct as private telegrams between the sender and addressee.

The following are others of the more important new rules:—

If the sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should write on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the word *Addressee*. If, on the other hand, he desires that each addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should write the words *All Addressees* on each copy. In the absence of such special instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one address to appear on each copy. In either case these instructions are not charged for.

Express charges must be prepaid by the sender. If the precise amount necessary is not known, the sender must pay such sum as he thinks sufficient. If this is not found sufficient at the terminal office, the telegram is posted.

The Telegraph Office at which a telegram in preconcerted language is presented, has a right to insist, when necessary, that the vocabulary or code-book be produced for inspection in order to see that the preceding rules are observed, and to verify the authenticity of the words employed.

The addressee of a foreign State telegram is allowed to send the reply as a State telegram on his shewing the telegram received.

The tariffs for foreign telegrams are made up of the shares of the different administrations concerned, which may alter them from time to time. The tariffs vary also according to the route employed. The franc is the monetary unit employed in foreign tariffs; and as all accounts with foreign administrations have to be settled in gold, the charges in India are subject to alteration in accordance with changes in the rate of exchange.

The frontier offices, or offices which directly exchange telegrams with foreign administrations, are as follows:—(a) Bombay, Karachi, and Madras in the Indian area, which exchange telegrams with the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, respectively. Madras is also ordinarily the frontier office for Ceylon. (b) Moulmein, in the Burma area, which exchanges telegrams with the Siamese administration. All foreign telegrams originating in India or Burma have to pass through one or other of these frontier offices.

To prevent disappointment through a telegram being delayed by interruption of telegraphic communication, and to show that the telegraph authorities are anxious to do all they can in case of such accidents, the following rule should be carefully perused:—

When in the course of transmission of a telegram an interruption takes place in the regular telegraph communications, the office beyond that which the interruption has taken place at once sends the telegram by post (registered) or by some more rapid means, such as, for instance, by an alternative telegraph route. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is again transmitted by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be clearly injurious to the total traffic. Telegrams cannot, however, be diverted to a more expensive route until the sender has paid the additional cost.

Refunds of the cost of the first telegram and of the paid service advice cancelling it, can be obtained from the check-office for the portions of the route not traversed, less the expense of postage, if increased.

The following is of interest to masters of ships and passengers by sea:—

When they are for ships at sea, the address should contain, in addition to the ordinary direction, the name or official number of the vessel and its nationality.

The charge for telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by semaphores is fixed at eight annas per telegram. This charge is added to the cost of its transmission by the electric telegraph, calculated according to the ordinary rules. The total is collected from the sender for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the addressee for telegrams signalled from ships at sea. Telegrams from a ship at sea are transmitted to their destination in signals of the Commercial Code when the ship requests it. When the ship does not request it, they are translated into ordinary language by the chief of the semaphore station and transmitted to destination. Telegrams which it has been impossible to signal from semaphore stations to the ships to which they are addressed within 30 days of the original date (original date not included) are considered as dead letters. In case the ship to which a semaphoric telegram is addressed does not arrive within twenty-eight days, the semaphore station forwards a service advice to the sender on the morning of the 29th day. The sender has the power, on paying the ordinary cost of a telegram of 10 words, to request the retention of his telegram for another 30 days, and so on. If this request is not made, the telegram is treated as a dead letter on the 30th day,

In case of interruption of a sub-marine line, the sender of a telegram can claim a refund of the portion of the charge belonging to the distance not traversed, deduction being made of the expenses incurred, if any, in sending the telegram by any other mode of transport.

In case of delay, the claim for refund is absolute if the telegram did not reach its destination sooner than it would have done by post, or when the delay exceeds 144 hours.

Those who would get a notion of the magnitude of railway enterprise in England may readily do so by turning to Mr. Alfred J. [illegible]'s solid volume on railway accounts and finance, just published by Messrs. Remrose and Son. The total amount of railway securities is estimated at the gigantic sum of nine hundred millions sterling, the annual revenue at something like seventy-seven millions. The mere accounts, correspondence, and clerical work in general occupy, it appears, a staff of more than fory-five thousand clerks.

THE FRAUDS ON THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The hearing of this case, in which Mr. Duncan McLaughlan Slater, manager and actuary of the Oriental Insurance and Government Life Assurance Company, Albert Buildings, Rampart Row, charges his late assistant manager, Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 2,99,000 in cash and 4 per cent. Government paper, and fabricating false evidence, was resumed before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, was counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Pheroshah Merwanjee Mehta, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Mehta addressed the Court and said that as the complainant, Mr. Slater, was not in Bombay he did not know what course to pursue with regard to his cross-examination if his evidence were not struck out. Mr. Slater left Bombay without giving notice to the defence at all, and he (Mr. Mehta) supposed this was the only course left open to him.

Mr. Inverarity objected and told Mr. Mehta that it was his impression at the last hearing that cross-examination was declined.

Mr. Mehta replied that what he did state was to ask for the inspection of the firm's books.

Mr. Cooper informed the learned gentleman for the defence that he did give him an opportunity for cross-examining, and it was declined.

Mr. Mehta said he asked for time for the inspection of books before cross-examining.

The Magistrate was willing to postpone the case till Mr. Slater's return; but Mr. Mehta protested against the case being allowed to stand over since his client was not out on bail. He was of opinion that Mr. Slater should be tendered to him for cross-examination, or if not that his evidence on the records should be struck out.

Mr. Inverarity asked the Court to take a note that this application was made on the ground of Mr. Slater's absence while the opposing counsel wished the court to record that the witness was not tendered for cross-examination.

The Court recorded the following on behalf of Mr. Inverarity that the fact is that Mr. Slater is not in Bombay, he having had to proceed to England in consequence of receiving a very urgent telegram regarding his wife's health necessitating his immediate presence in England. Mr. Slater's intention is to return as soon as possible, and if Mr. Mehta wishes to cross-examine him I have no objection to the case standing over till his return. Mr. Pheroseshah had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness on the 9th of May but declined to do so on that date.

Mr. Mehta's note recorded was that he said on the 9th of May that after Mr. Slater was examined he applied to the Court to postpone the case to another day to enable him to have an inspection of the books before cross-examining Mr. Slater as well as the other witness, Jamsetjee Maneckjee. Thereupon his application was granted, and the case was postponed and the prosecution afterwards gave an inspection of the books as was required by the defence. No intimation was given to the accused of Mr. Slater's intended departure. Mr. Inverarity has not even now stated when Mr. Slater will likely return. Under these circumstances he must object to any postponement as the accused is not on bail, and as it appears that Mr. Slater is not now in Bombay and cannot be cross-examined he applied that his examination might be struck out.

Mr. Inverarity thereupon informed Mr. Mehta that Mr. Slater's intention was to return in three months, which would bring him back here in the first week of September. He also intended to return as soon as possible, and might return sooner.

Mr. Cooper: I think he has signed his bond to appear at the High Court.

Mr. Inverarity said that according to his recollection Mr. Mehta declined to cross-examine, and he did not think that Mr. Mehta stated that he intended cross-examining after the books were inspected. He did not think there was any application for a postponement of the case made until after another witness had been called. Mr. Inverarity's impression was that Mr. Mehta was not going to cross-examine the complainant then, and was not certain whether he intended cross-examining after the inspection of the books.

Mr. Mehta said he distinctly said so and that he would reserve cross-examination if the case was not to be disposed of in this Court.

Mr. Cooper told Mr. Mehta that he supposed he would not be justified in placing any weight on the evidence of Mr. Slater but would leave it to Mr. Inverarity to make out a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Mehta concurred with his Worship's view but on any other evidence. His application was a legal one in that the evidence of the complainant must be struck off under those circumstances. He considered he was entitled to have it struck off after the witness was struck off.

Mr. Inverarity told his Worship that he had a *prima facie* case on the evidence of the witness Jamsetjee.

Mr. Cooper declined to strike out the evidence of Mr. Slater. He said the question appeared to him whether he ought to rely on that evidence. If there was a *prima facie* case made out without that evidence being considered it was his duty to commit the accused.

Mr. Mehta replied that he certainly never questioned that point but asked the record to be corrected.

On Mr. Inverarity declining to adduce further evidence Mr. Mehta did not propose to cross-examine the other witness. If his Worship thought a *prima facie* case had been made out and that a charge could be framed against the accused Mr. Mehta said he would leave his further proceedings for the High Court.

Mr. Inverarity, in answer to the Magistrate, said he proposed to frame charges against the accused on the lump sum of Government paper, which ought to have been in his hands on that day, 16th April, with the premium and the cash. But it was not certain on what day the accused took the money.

The Magistrate therefore framed three charges against the accused of committing criminal breach of trust in his capacity of a clerk in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company on the 16th of April in respect of Rs. 2,99,000 in cash and Government 4 per cent. paper, the property of the company, and formally committed him to take his trial at the next Sessions in the High Court.

The prisoner reserved his defence till placed on his trial.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This entertainment which had been postponed on a previous occasion, owing to the indisposition of some of the performers, took place on Monday night at the Indo-British Institution in the presence of a large audience, which was rather surprising considering the present oppressive state of the weather; but it shows the Institution does not want for supporters. His Excellency Lord Harris granted his patronage for the occasion. On the act drop—the well-known scene from the Gaiety—being raised a merry troupe of "negro minstrels" was discovered, their wonderful make-up causing a burst of laughter to begin with. The first portion of the programme consisted of a number of songs and ballads, both comic and sentimental, a repetition of many of which would have been demanded had not the length of the programme precluded it. Mr. Will H. Mayers made a highly amusing "Tambo," his jokes being exceedingly droll and mirth-provoking. His brother "Bones," Mr. Alf. Roberts, ably supported "Tambo" in sustaining the fun. The "pathetic" ditty "Mother-in-law" wherein he dolefully describes the mistake he had made in marrying a vexatious mother-in-law was excruciatingly funny. Mr. Mackinnon's character song, "The Belgrave Swell," was encored. "Listen to My Tale of Woe," by the trio, Messrs. Mayers, Roberts, and Kelly, who appeared arrayed in long white robes and heads bandaged with red kerchiefs, was one of the hits of the evening. Mr Pitcher played creditably the "Cromortie Polka March" on the banjo to the accompaniment of the piano. The entertainment concluded with a farce, "Rum'uns from Rome." In this piece Messrs. Alf. Roberts and E. Coutts as Julius and Joe played their parts admirably. Some of the performers seemed somewhat nervous, and the piece was hurt to some extent by their not speaking out. Still they did remarkably well, and will, no doubt, give a better account of themselves next time, when they may have learned how to use their voices on the stage. The scenery and stage-fittings were kindly lent by the proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre. The executive undoubtedly deserved the large audience, not only on account of the object for which the entertainment was held, but for their trouble in providing so attractive a programme. The piano was kindly lent by Messrs. Soundy and Company and the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers added much to the pleasure of the evening.

When the German Emperor receives the Freedom of the City of London on the 10th of July, he will be accompanied by the Empress, who will also be present at the luncheon, which is to take place, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. It has been decided to expend 3,000*l.* in entertaining their majesties, and 500*l.* in decorations.

A CASE OF MAHOMEDAN INHERITANCE.

A case bristling with intricacies of the law of Mahomedan Inheritance has been occupying the attention of the Judges of the High Court at Allahabad during the week, says the *Morning Post*. One of the parties to the suit is a Mrs. Church, wife of a clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Allahabad, who absconded in 1875, and those who remember the escapades of some of the members of that Court enacted at the time of Church's sudden disappearance will, no doubt, find the present case interesting. The facts are as follows:—Some time after Church left the country in 1875, and the subsequent announcement of his death, his wife, a Eurasian, became enamoured of one Noor Mahomed, to whom she is alleged to have been married according to the *nikka* right of Mahomedan Law, after duly embracing the Mussulman faith and adopting the name of Meher-un-nissa. By Noor Mahomed she had a son, Kabir-ud-din. Noor Mahomed died in 1885 possessed of five villages in pergana Athgawan, in the Benares District, and left three wives, Meher-un-nissa (the Eurasian), Umdat-un-nissa, and Gauhar un-nissa, to bemoan his loss, and, as usual, fight over his property. The two last named widows, with their minor daughters Mussamat, Bibi and another, claiming to be the rightful heirs of the deceased, sold the whole of the five villages in 1885 and validated the transaction in a deed of sale, dated 10th of April, 1885. Meher-un-nissa (*nee* Mrs. Church), her son, Kabir-ud-din, and Ashraf Husein, an alleged son by Gauhar-un-nissa, claiming also to be the heirs and disacknowledging the rights of the other two widows, sold a seven-anna-eight-pie share of the five villages to one Ahmad Husein, as late as 1888, on the ground that they were sole heirs, and recorded the sale in a deed, dated the 11th May of that year. The vendees named in the earlier deed referred to above together with Mussamat Bibi are occupants in possession, so Ahmed Hossein, the vendee of the latter deed, brought a suit in the Court of the sub-Judge, of Benares, to enforce possession of his share. The sub-Judge agreeing with Mussamat Bibi and the other defendants that the *nikka* marriage of Meher-un-nissa with Noor Mahomed was illegal, and that plaintiff sued *as actual purchaser*, decreed against the plaintiff, who now, through his legal representatives, Messrs. T. Conlan and Amir-ud-din, barristers-at-law, appeals to the High Court on the further ground that Mrs. Church's lengthened residence with Noor Mahomed was, according to Mahomedan Law, sufficient to legalise her *nikka* marriage and give her a title to her deceased lord's estate. Messrs. Spankie and Abdul Majid, barristers-at-law, assisted by Mr. Srish Chunder, contended for the respondents that Ahmed Hussein instituted his suit as the actual purchaser, whereas it had been held by the Subordinate Judge that he had purchased on behalf of the defendants, Kudrat Ali, Kadir Ali, and Bakshi Ali. He could not, therefore, now contend that he sued as a Trustee, and therefore he was not entitled to a decree from their lordship. If the Subordinate Judge's decision, on the ground mentioned, was considered wrong, it was opened to counsel for plaintiff to show wherein it was so.

Mr. Conlan in reply commented on the evidence at some length, and contended that Ahmed Hussein was the actual purchaser of the share, the possession of which he sued to enforce, and was not the creature of the defendants, Kudrat Ali, Kadir Ali and Bakshi Ali.

The Hon. Mr. Spankie, on behalf of Mussamat Bibi and others, argued against the legality of the marriage, but he said that this was not his only objection, he had quite a number, all most important. For instance, the alleged marriage was illegal. He did not rely on the genuineness of certain letters alleged to have passed between Noor Mahomed and Ashraf Hussein, his alleged son, and questioned whether Ashraf Hussein was the son of Gauhar-un-nissa. Certainly a comparison of their respective ages would irresistibly lead to a decision against such a hypothesis. However that might be, he would confine himself to the legality of the marriage of Mrs. Church with Noor Mahomed. After expounding the doctrine of *dar-ul-Islam* and *dar-ul-harab* (*Anglice* land of the faithful, and land of strife) according to the Mahomedan Law the learned counsel contended that for the purposes of the present case, it was immaterial whether this country was a *dar-ul-harab* or not, as in any case a period of three months would have to elapse after the alleged conversion before Mrs. Church could be divorced from her husband by the Civil Court acting the *role* of Qazi, and this the following evidence of Mrs. Church in the Lower Court certainly did not establish:—"I became acquainted with Noor Mahomed, tahsildar, in 1879, at Chunar, at the ball held in the house of the Civil Surgeon. I was a subscriber to that ball. The tahsildar was also invited to the ball as a guest by the Civil Surgeon, and he joined in dancing. I did not dance with him, but a friend introduced me to him, I lived with my mother at that time. In 1880 A. D. I left my mother for ever, and went to the tahsildar. After I met the tahsildar in the ball at Chunar and before the marriage I met him on several occasions. He used to meet me with the knowledge and consent of my mother. My mother and I both liked his paying me visits. I intended to get married with the tahsildar when I was living with my mother, and before I went to the tahsildar. My mother did not approve of the marriage, on the contrary she was against it. She became reconciled to me two or three months after the marriage. I was married with the tahsildar at Inayet Hussain's house 10 or 15 days after coming to Benares. Sabt Ahmad, son of Inayet Hussain, and another person, whose name I do not know, were as witnesses in my marriage, and it was the first time that I came to Inayet Hussain's house. I came accompanied with Ashraf Hussain and a nurse. The tahsildar came there on the day of the marriage. I lived in Inayet Hussain's house 10 or 15 days with the females whose names I do not know, nor can I mention them. There were three women, two widows and one unmarried girl. But whose widows and whose daughters they were I do not know. I used to talk with Sabt Ahmad when I lived in his house and I appeared before him. I became a purdanashin lady when I got married, and before that I used to appear freely before the public as Eurasian ladies do. I had, of my own accord, adopted Mahomedan costume one month before the marriage. It was eight days before my adopting Mahomedan costume when the tahsildar first communicated to me his desire to marry me. He first communicated to me his desire in the outer *dalan* of my house at Chunar. I was standing in the verandah. He came after having paid a visit to my mother. He began to converse and communicated his desire. He told me that if I wished to please him I should change my costume and embrace Mahomedansim. He communicated to me his desire of marriage in October, 1879. Perhaps the tahsildar came once to my house in 1879 when my mother was not at home. He came without sending a ticket into the dining-room, where I was not sitting. I was not surprised with his behaviour that he entered my room without giving information. His entering the room in this manner did not offend me; I was pleased. And sometimes before this I prayed to God in my mind that the time might come when the tahsildar would show his willingness to marry me. The attention and regards he previously used to pay to me increased my hope that he would marry me. I used to shake hands with him since I met him first. Whenever he shook hands with me I thought he did so cordially. My father used to send my mother sufficient money for our maintenance. My father died last year."

The Court at this stage of the case adjourned for the day, and on being called on on Saturday last, Mr. Conlan informed the Court that the matter had been compromised, Rs. 12,100 being paid by one Mussamat Bibi, but he asked for a *pro forma* decree against certain of the defendants. The Chief Justice remarked that the original decree could not be reversed. Mr. Conlan urged that an exparte decree should be granted as he had information of certain of the defendants described as Nos. 8, 9, and 10 having asked to settle about the decree as far as Mussamat Bibi was concerned, as she was willing to pay four annas and nine pies in the rupee, or an aggregate sum of Rs. 3,592, each party in the suit to pay their own costs. This amount was to be paid out of the 12-annas share purchased by Corban Ali, as the claimants were the heirs of Corban Ali and under the guardianship of Mussumat Bibi. Their Lordships requested that a formal application signed by Counsel on each side should be put in. This was subsequently done.

Good times have come at last for Jamaica, and, what is more important, they appear likely to last. The island has now a large surplus revenue; the land is fast increasing in value, and the people have developed numerous resources which a few years ago were little thought of. The most remarkable fact appears, from Mr. Morris's report to be the growth of the fruit cultivation, consisting mainly of oranges and bananas. In fourteen years its estimated value has risen from 15,000*l.* to 324,000*l.* Sugar and rum, once the only great staple of the island, now take an inferior place, the annual value of the former being 244,000*l.*, and of the latter 137,000*l.* Meanwhile, the means of communication by road and rail have been extended, a telegraph system has been established, and rapid steamship services have been encouraged between the island, the United States, and Canada.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

In his report on the trade of Kiukiang during last year Mr. L. C. Hopkins, the acting British Consul, testifies, like other British representatives in China, to the remarkably rapid development of the trade in Bombay yarns. The total quantity of cotton yarn imported at Kiukiang last year was lb. 4,488,000, showing an increase of lb. 1,900,000 against the preceding year. In 1890 the import was roughly lb. 316,000. It then advanced annually with great regularity at the rate of lb. 133,000, until 1886, when it doubled itself at a bound, and has since then risen at the rate of about lb. 666,000 per annum. This great increase is entirely in the Indian spinnings. The Customs returns began to distinguish between Indian and English spinnings only in 1888. In that year the import of the former was already between four and five times as large as that of English yarn. It is now nine times as great, and Lancashire sends not merely relatively but absolutely less than it did in 1888. Mr. Hopkins adds, however, that according to his information there is no reason to fear that the increased consumption of foreign yarn will lead to a decreased demand for shirtings or other piece goods. The cloth woven with foreign yarn does not compete with foreign shirtings. It is rather native yarn that is being supplanted.

In his report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Amoy during last year Consul R. J. Forrest expresses an opinion on the influence of a low China exchange in assisting Bombay competition with Lancashire in the cotton trade. "Cotton goods," he writes, "on the whole show an increase, grey shirtings leading the way with 42,834 pieces, against 26,704 pieces in 1889. The reason given by the Chinese for this increase was the dearness of Shanghai cotton, so that it was found cheaper to buy foreign than to weave native cloth. This explanation is supported by the fact that grey shirtings would in such a case benefit first, as they most nearly resemble native cloth. This demand was, of course, furthered by the smart drop in prices occasioned by the rise in exchange. Yarn has again taken a leap forward, helped no doubt also by the higher price of Shanghai cotton, but the import still consists solely of Bombay spinnings, though English 16-24's were again asked for at possible prices, but the counts wanted could not be got even in Hong Kong, where Indian yarn seems to have had the same effect on the lower counts of Manchester spinnings as here. The fluctuations in exchange have been most disturbing, but there seems little reason to doubt that a higher rate of exchange, if fairly steady, would enable Manchester to regain lost headway in these parts."

According to Hamburg advices, the Hamburg and Calcutta Steamship Line, established in December, 1888, to promote direct trade between Germany and India, and especially the direct importation of jute for the Hamburg market, has closed its balance-sheet for 1890 with a deficit of £3,697. This adverse result is attributed to the fact that the despatch of the steamers was interrupted by the strike, only six voyages could be undertaken, and no advantage from the higher freight rates ruling early in the year could be secured. High wages and working expenses also adversely affected the net earnings of the line. The share capital of the Company is £225,000 in ordinary shares and £50,000 in 4½ per cent preference shares, and it owns at present five steamers, which stand in the books for £263,556.

The report of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company for the half-year ended December 31, 1890, states that the capital expenditure for the half-year amounted to £33,134, bringing the total capital expenditure to £2,099,676. The total net earnings of the joint undertaking for the half-year amount to Rs. 9,99,814, against Rs. 8,60,953 for corresponding half of 1889. This amount has to be divided between the Government and the company, the basis of division being broadly the respective capitals of the Tirhoot State Railway and the Bengal and North-Western Railway at the close of the half-year, modified as prescribed in the contract. The company's share is Rs. 5,39,162; this gives, with the balance brought forward and interest on securities, a total sum of £42,352 to be dealt with. The directors recommend a dividend of £1 16s. 8d. per cent. for the half-year, free of Indian but subject to English income-tax, making a total dividend of 4½ per cent for the year 1890, against £3 11s. 8d. for 1889. This will absorb £40,075, and leave a sum of £2,278 to carry forward, against £351.

A loan of a million taels has been obtained from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the extension of the Shanghai Cotton Cloth Mills. The loan is guaranteed by Viceroy Li Hungchang.

The report for 1890 of the Chinese Maritime Customs shows that while the imports, as compared with those of 1889, increased from 110, 884, 355 taels to 127, 093,431 taels, the exports decreased from 96,947,832 taels to 37,144,480 taels, one Haikwan or Customs tael of silver being equivalent to about 4s. 9d. The increased competition of India and Ceylon in the tea trade, and the inundation of a vast area of China contributed to this general result, but the one dominating cause was the rapid rise in the gold value of silver, which facilitated the sale of imports and retarded the purchase of exports. Woven cotton goods of almost every texture expanded in quantity and value, while cotton yarn, especially that from India, poured into China in greater quantities than in any previous year. In 1889 the import was 678,558 piculs (of 133 1-3lb. each); in 1890 it rose to 1,031,495 piculs, valued at 19 1-3 million taels, or nearly five millions sterling. It is noticeable that this enormous trade has increased just tenfold since 1878, when the import was 108,360 piculs, and the report says that this marvellous growth "is full of happy augury for the success of the mills of China now beginning to turn Chinese cotton into yarn." In metals iron maintained a steady consumption of 1,100,000 piculs, while the import of steel increased. Coal decreased, although more was in fact consumed, a circumstance which is probably due to the increasing production of Chinese coalfields. The imports of raw cotton, dyes, window glass, matches, needles, and kerosene increased considerably, indicating "the acquisition by the masses of increased comforts." In export the current is mainly the other way. Tea declined from 1,877,231 piculs, valued at 28,251,314 taels, in 1889 to 1,665,326 piculs, valued at 26,663,150 taels, last year. "This falling away of the tea industry is a terrible loss to the people of those parts of China to whom it has been a source of wealth in the past, and one cannot but hope that the means may be found of building it up again to its old dimensions of 33,500,000 taels in 1836." The total of entries and clearances was 24,876,000 tons, of which 16 million tons were under the British flag, six and one-third million Chinese, and one and one-third million German.

Although at the present moment the finances of Italy are not in the happiest condition, the appearance of the English and Italian Banking Corporation Limited, cannot be wholly without interest. The new bank, which has a capital of £2,000,000 in 20,000 shares of £10 each, is formed to carry on in England, Italy, and elsewhere the business of a bank, of contractors for Government municipal, and other loans, and of contractors for public works. In the opinion of the directors, who are all well-known men of business, "opportunities are now available for the immediate" safe and profitable investment of the Company's capital in sound banking business and in contracts for public works in Italy." Of the capital, £514,000 has been applied for and will be allotted to the Italian directors and their friends which fact proves very strongly how favourably the scheme is regarded by Italians. We are afraid that it will not be so eagerly taken up over here, although the scheme has a chance of success, for investors here will doubtless be guided by the present position of Italian finance.

The failure of the Portuguese loan and the financial strain in Paris have (remarks a Sunday contemporary) caused attention to be once more directed to the work by Francesco Mola, representing a shepherd-boy piping in the midst of his flock. The picture was formerly among the treasures at Hamilton Palace. It has now been placed in the boys' refectory at the Foundling.

The *Berlin Tageblatt* mentions a rumour of the difficulties of a large Berlin banking-house, which is said to have a look-up due to its participation in issues of loans, &c.

The White Star line steamer which arrived Liverpool on the 27th ult., says the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, carried $4,250,000, probably the largest consignment of gold from the United States received by one steamer.

With reference to the export movement of gold from the United States, the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* remarks in its issue of May 16, though the bank were losing gold so rapidly and in such large amounts the supply of money on call continued abundant, though for time contracts and for commercial paper rates were higher. This comparatively easy condition for call money, in face of the outflow of the yellow metal was in part accounted for by the movement of currency out of the Treasury, and in part also by the continued flow of funds from the interior. The published statements, however, which asserted that gold was coming to New York from the West were inaccurate. Shipments from that section were no more in gold than they always are. Furthermore, it was reasonable to suppose, if the yellow metal moved out of New York another week or two as freely as it had done, that the call department of the money market would also take a sharp turn upwards, unless demand fell off very materially. The banks were already out of that market, the supply at the Stock Exchange being limited to the balances of private bankers and to the agencies of foreign banking houses.

Writing of American agricultural prospects, which are specially important in the present state of the European grain markets, the same New York journal observes that they continued highly satisfactory. While there was need of rain in some sections, the reports agreed pretty well in saying that the dry weather had not been sufficiently prolonged in the west to do any material damage to the growing crops, while on the other hand it had facilitated farm operations and permitted the planting of maize. As far as the outlook for wheat was concerned—the only crop in reference to which it was possible to speak with confidence at this stage of the season—the accounts could hardly be more favourable. This applied both to winter wheat and to spring wheat. The latter was only just coming up out of the ground, but the stand was said to be good and the conditions better than last year. As regards winter wheat, which was already considerably advanced towards maturity, and had passed the most critical period in its development, the prospect was almost phenomenal.

Reports received by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture say that recent rains throughout Hungary have caused a satisfactory growth of the spring sowings. The winter grain has also been improved, and noticeably the barley; rye, however, having already flowered, is not likely to be much improved. Wheat is very backward in many localities. At least one-third of the winter wheat crop looks weak, but from the effect of the rains there is some reason to hope for an average yield. In general the outlook for the crops is unfavourable.

The following remarks by Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of New York, in their weekly financial circular, dated May 16, are an interesting contribution to the discussion of the question as to the relation between the gold exports from the United States and the consequences of the American Silver Act of last year—On one point we may quite safely be confident—that in spite on the shallow prophecies about the loss of gold threatening serious danger from the operation of the new Silver Act, neither the gold already exported nor any further early amounts that may possibly follow can be fraught with any more serious inconvenience than a temporary stringency in the local money market. Whatever may come of our silver currency, our stock of gold is now so large that at worst it would require years to bring about the depreciation of the current value of silver money now so hastily predicted; and in the meantime we shall have plenty of time to correct any errors of legislation that experience may prove we have made. It does not seem to be sufficiently appreciated that within recent years a very important change has occurred in the distribution of gold, so far as respects the United States. Between the years 1862 and 1877 inclusive we made a net export of $585,000,000 of gold; whilst during the period 1878 to 1890 we made a net import of $180,000,000, there having been only three years within the last thirteen during which the export of that metal has exceeded the import. With such a large and progressive accumulation of this metal, it surely cannot be such an alarming circumstance that we have exported some 32 millions since the beginning of April, and especially when there is such a clear prospect that the next harvest will put us so largely in a creditor relation to Europe as to bring back to us a large portion of the cash remittances we are now making. During the week ending we shipped over $8,000,000 gold, making a total of over $41,000,000 since January 1."

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The very unsettled state of the weather has prevented any display of first class cricket in England, many what were expected to turn out good matches, being either stopped or abandoned altogether by rain and even sleet. The first county match in which Lancashire has been engaged this season ended in defeat, but it will not be denied by any candid critic that there were extenuating circumstances. On the second day Watson, suffering from a severe strain, was unable to leave his bed, and Briggs became a victim to influenza. In addition to these misfortunes, which were serious enough, Lancashire was further handicapped by a downright bad decision on the part of an umpire by which Barlow's innings was cut short. The absence of Briggs and Watson was felt, also, quite as much in fielding as in bowling, for their respective substitutes were by no means up to county form as we understand it at Old Trafford. Nevertheless, when all is said, Surrey would undoubtedly have won even if Lancashire had been able to keep up its full strength. The visitors showed some admirable batting, Lohmann's and Maurice Read's innings standing out conspicuously; and on Saturday, the 23rd ult., they bowled and fielded in a manner worthy of the highest praise. Lancashire suffered a great loss when Sharpe left St. Helens for London, for he is certainly one of the best bowlers in the country.

When the home Eleven went in for the second time on the Saturday afternoon it was practically impossible for them to get the runs required, and the only game to play, therefore, was the Scotton and Barlow type. Mr. Hornby was unlucky in obstructing his wicket, and Sugg, after playing the proper game for some time, allowed himself to fall into the trap which Mr. Read laid full "in sight of the bird," and was very finely taken by that grand cricketer. If Sugg had been content to stay "at home" the match might have been saved, but he could not resist the temptation to hit. Albert Ward, of course, played the steady game—it is his nature; but unfortunately he could not keep his wicket intact, and may be said to have failed rather seriously in this match. Mr. Steel, who has probably not had much practice, was beaten all the way by Sharpe, to whom Barlow and Ward also fell victims. Mr. A. MacLaren batted very finely in both innings. He has learnt his cricket in one of the best of schools, and some of his "Harrow drives" were a treat to see. He was not out in both innings, and showed much coolness and judgment. He was loudly cheered by the crowd at the conclusion of the match. Mold, it will be seen, was rather expensive, and Maurice Read and Lohmann scored heavily off him. Wood kept wicket splendidly, and the whole team worked hard to secure the victory.

The encounter between Notts and Surrey was full of interest. The enforced absence of Barnes was, on his present form, a serious loss to Notts; but the Surrey men played a grand game in the first innings and obtained a commanding lead. Abel's 166 for once out was one of his best performances. Mr. Dixon, the Notts captain, set his men a splendid example, but Gunn and William Attewell were the only ones that rendered him substantial aid. The other members of the team contributed about 20 runs amongst them in the first innings, but in the second a much better display was witnessed, although Surrey had won from start to finish.

Rain, that solvent of so many difficulties at cricket, stopped the Gloucestershire *v.* Kent and Somersetshire *v.* Middlesex matches. Kent is to be congratulated on getting rid of the Gloucestershire Eleven (Mr. "E. M." is still playing) for 135 runs, and then in passing that total, in spite of Grace and Woof, with half their wickets standing. It is one of the possibilities of cricket that Kent may take a long step upward in the championship list this year. Mr. Daffen, one of the batsmen whom Kent "discovered" last year, played a fine innings. Kent is exceptionally strong in bowling just now. The Hearnes, Martin, and Wright are a formidable quartette, and they gave Middlesex an unhappy time of it on Friday and Saturday. A powerful batting team was got out twice for 112 runs, and Kent won with great ease by an inning and eight runs. Martin's bowling was extraordinarily effective on the soft wicket.

One of the most vexatious consequences of the rain was the failure of the Somersetshire and Middlesex match. The scores were small, and neither side had the advantage when the stumps were pulled up. Somersetshire are flying at high game this year, and they have fair prospects of success in several of their engagements; but we doubt whether they will come off triumphantly against the Lancashire, Notts, and Surrey bowlers. Leicestershire gained a very creditable victory over Derbyshire, although Chatterton, Mr. Spofforth, and Davidson did their best. Pougher scored a really fine innings of 135; but in the Yorkshire match he found the bowling rather too difficult. Yorkshire "declared" and put Leicester in on Saturday when of course there was no time to get the comparatively few runs required. In this match Pougher caught and bowled four men, and Hunter captured four behind the wicket.

After an interesting finish, the match between Marylebone Club and Lord Sheffield's Eleven was on the 26th ult. at Sheffield Park, left drawn, time alone saving the Club from a crushing defeat. Cricket at Lord Sheffield's charmingly situated park, near Uckfield, in Sussex, was only in progress on opening day for about two hours and twenty minutes, and during this time the powerful eleven brought down by the Marylebone Club completed an innings of 109. At one time it seemed that there was little chance of making a start, as the weather in the morning was miserably wet and dull. Special trains had been run from Brighton and London, but they were poorly patronised, as the chances of cricket seemed so remote. However, precautions had been taken to protect the wicket with tarpaulin, and as the weather cleared up a little after one o'clock it was found possible to begin the game at twenty-five minutes past three. From that time

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Assume a torpedo-boat to be coming on to the attack of an armed cruiser, said Captain Berthon in his lecture on the "History of Projectiles," for example sake, say we open fire upon her with a 3-pounder Hotchkiss at 1,500 yards (about three-quarters of a nautical mile); as she could not discharge her torpedo until she got within 400 yards, at least she would have a very remote chance of getting her torpedo home. She would thus have to travel a distance of 1,100 yards under fire, presenting a target of 5 feet high by about 14 broad (which coming dead on would be practically a stationary mark), coming on at her maximum speed of say 22 knots (about 37 feet per second), it would take her 1 minute 29 seconds before she arrived within the 400 yards, during which time the 3-pounder could fire at least twenty aimed shots, out of which one may reasonably expect to get ten hits; whereas, with a high-power gun that required gearing for training and elevating, it is hardly likely that more than three shots could be fired, and without nearly such good chances of hitting. I don't think, however, that a day-light attack would ever be made by torpedo-boats in actual warfare, the chances of success being apparently so very remote. Illuminated sights for night use have been adopted in the English Service. These sights are so constructed that they can be put on or removed from a gun in a very short time.

A pamphlet by General Boguslawsky, published in Berlin, dealing with the respective strength of the French and German Armies, has created a good deal of excitement on the Continent. "France is less populous," says the General, who wants the two years' service system to be adopted by the German Empire, "but she has an effective force of 340,900 or 350,000 more than that of Germany. Under the present French system there will be in France, in 1914, a fighting force of 4,125,000, and in Germany of 3,458,000." General Boguslawsky speaks highly of the French artillery, "which is now the best equipped in Europe." It is now throughout. There are 480 batteries of field artillery, 100 of pioneers, 19 of siege, and 65 companies of train artillery. The German artillery is pronounced inferior in the number of guns and men, and the ordnance no better. Germany has the superiority, however, in the quality and strength of her cavalry, Germany having 95 regiments of cavalry, and France 83. For reconnoitring purposes the Prussian cavalry, General Boguslawsky thinks, is "as well fitted to render valuable service as in 1870, when it not only acted as an intelligence corps, but concealed the movements of the army behind it." Attention may be called to facts which General Boguslawsky omits. The system of French mobilisation is now as logical as it was the reverse in 1870. Railways have also been brought within the power of the War Minister by recent legislation. Military authorities say that a general mobilisation could now be effected with perfect order, and that the railway servants would act with military regularity and dicipline on orders from the War Office.

Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., Limited, state that the following are the facts with regard to the melinite affair:—Certain negotiations were entered into between M. Turpin and the Elswick Company for the use of an invention relating to explosives which M. Turpin expressly stated he was at full liberty to sell. Whatever technical information the Elswick Company acquired was given out not by M. Tripone, but solely and directly by M. Turpin, who represented that he was perfectly free from all obligation in any quarter. It was afterwards asserted that the French Government, after having adopted the explosives introduced by M. Turpin had made certain changes which were important, and which were not known to him. But whether or not this be so, no experiments carried on by the French Government were ever communicated, either by M. Tripone or M. Turpin, to Elswick, and, in fact, the Elswick Company have never received any technical information whatever from their agent, M. Tripone, with regard to melinite.

The proposed mobilisation to test the coast-defence arrangements of the Southern District, which had been arranged to take place this Whitsuntide, had to be abandoned in consequence of the Admiralty being unable, on the score of expense, to co-operate with the military authorities. This is much to be regretted, for the Duke of Connaught's idea was to have tested on a large scale what was so successfully carried through in a small way at the Needles operations, when only one sub-section of coast defence, that of the western end of the Isle of Wight, had its garrison mobilised. It was proposed this Whitsuntide to have practically put on their trial the whole of the defence works guarding Portsmouth and the coast-line from Portland almost to Tilsey Bill. The expense entailed on the military in doing this would have been comparatively trifling. But the Admiralty did not see its way to co-operate, and the scheme therefore had to fall through, to the great regret of his Royal Highness and his staff, who had worked out all preliminary details, so far as the land defence was concerned, but who of course were powerless to overcome the naval objections.

A determined effort is being made, and very properly so, to prevent the recommendation of the Committee on Naval Reserves, as to the abolition of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers being adopted without some further consideration. The recommendation appears to have been based on very inadequate evidence. It is quite conceivable that it might have been as well if, in the first place, the Volunteers had been made Marines instead of Bluejackets; but having been made the latter, and having shown their efficiency as such, to abolish them now at the demand of the Royal Naval Reserve is altogether wrong. Having seen both Royal Naval Reserve men and Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers at work, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that one gun's crew of the latter is worth three of the former in intelligence, resource, and all those other qualities which go to make up a seaman. But one point there is which could justly have been urged against the value of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers as a body,—the brigades are by no means alike in point of efficiency: if all were like that of London, to abolish them would be an impossibility. As it is, we could hope that the new proposals would end in strengthening the position of the corps; but the powers ranged against them are very strong. The antagonism of the Royal Naval Reserve was assured. The defection of Lord Brassey was not altogether unexpected; but it is Sir George Tryon whose weight being thrown into the opposite scale makes it likely that the balance will be against them.

The Engineer students, who have completed their five years' training at Keyham, have been examined in their knowledge of engine-room duties by the Steam Reserve officials. There are only 29 of these young officers passing out, but this number is slightly larger than usual, which shows clearly enough how difficult it will be to increase the Active List of Engineers without entering probationers. The young officers all passed creditably in the practical examination, and on the 27th inst. the final examination by the Civil Service Commissioners will commence, those who obtain more than 60 per cent. of the maximum marks proceeding to Greenwich, whilst those obtaining less than the percentage proceed to sea as Probationary Assistant-Engineers in the usual course. Students who fail to obtain 30 per cent. of the maximum marks are rejected but are allowed another year's training at Keyham.

The *Rousskii Invalid* gives us some startling figures showing the sensible increase year by year in the rank and file of the Russian army. In the year just ended April 1, 1891, the results of the new recruiting rugulations were as follows:—The number of young men taken by the ballot was 878,011, of whom 47,738 were Jews. The number exempted from domestic circumstances was 420,757, thus giving 457,254 as amenable to military service. Deducting various categories not counted as available, and allowing for five years' service with the colours, this annual contingent will furnish not less than 1,500,000 men permanently enrolled on the peace establishment, and this total does not bear with any particular hardship upon the Russian population, which, exclusive of Finland, amounted in 1888 to 112,342,758 inhabitants, in which year were born 5,116,996 children, while the deaths were only 3,335,518, showing a gain of 1,781,478.

The difficulty which the Admiralty are supposed to have experienced in finding a relief crew for the *Orlando* has been much exaggerated, for, as a matter of fact, the men were all drawn from the naval barracks and depot-ships at Devonport, and were embarked in the *Himalaya* on Wednesday, the 17th ultimo. Fleet Surgeon Pollard, who has been recently appointed to the flagship, has risen very rapidly in his profession, and is one of the youngest Fleet Surgeons on the list. He came to the front in the Zulu War, and was recommended for promotion by Sir Frederick Richards. Fleet Surgeon Mahon also served in the *Boadicea* during the Zulu and Boer War, and has been even more fortunate than Dr. Pollard. We have never quite understood why Dr. Mahon was not granted the V.C. for his gallantry at Majuba Hill.

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NOTICES.

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They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

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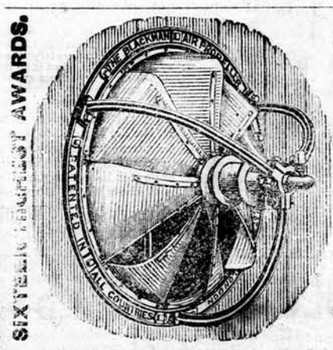

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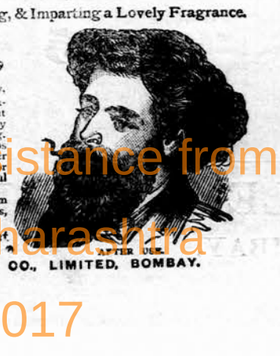

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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Square Bottle. Square Bottle.	Superior Quality, Old Matured.	11 Years Old. 11 Years Old.
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Also Sterling Silver Watches with movements and work same as for Gold Watches.

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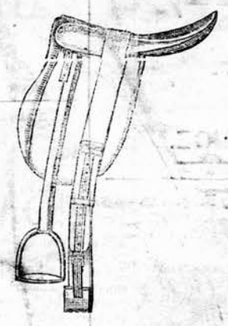

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